

# THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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1. He Begins with Misgivings.—2. "Again! Allah! They are Mad!"—3. The Cigarette Fails to Console: Becomes even an Object of Horror.—4. In such a Struggle Human Valour Availeth Not.—5. "Kismet."—6. He is Borne to a Hammock; but—the Putting In!—7. Calm Weather: Puts on a No. 1 Jacket, and, Showing an Appreciation of Rum, Becomes Rather Popular.—8. Once Again on Land, His Moustaches are More Fiercely Curled, and He Swaggers More than Ever.—9. In His Element—"Good-bye, Johnny."

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE TURKISH "CAVASS" ON A SEA VOYAGE



## Topics of the Week

**FANATICISM IN EGYPT.**—Whatever may be the ultimate issue of the present troubles in Egypt, it is now clear that most Europeans have hitherto greatly underrated the strength of the fanatical elements which survive among the Egyptian population. A terrible and startling light was thrown on the subject by the riots in Alexandria, which, whether political in their origin or not, displayed an extraordinary depth and intensity of passion. English Radicals would like to believe that what the Egyptians want is a system of free government formed after Western models; but there is no indication that they have any such wish, or that free institutions, if established in Egypt, would have the slightest chance of becoming really popular. The agitation which has caused so much grave alarm is simply directed against foreign supremacy. The aim of some of the leaders of the movement seems to be of the most sordid nature. The European Control has deprived them of their old opportunities of speculation, and they are resolved, if possible, to get back their "right" of dipping at pleasure into the public purse. That this is the object of Arabi Pasha, however, is by no means proved; and it is certain that it is not the object of the rank and file of his followers. They appear to be dominated by what (for want of a better word) must be called religious motives. For generations Mahomedan countries have been passing more and more under the influence of European ideas and customs. So long as these ideas and customs were supposed to affect commercial relations only, Mahomedans watched their growing importance with Oriental indifference; but at last Islam itself is seen to be threatened. This is the danger to which Arabi and his supporters have persistently called attention, and it has done more than anything else to arouse popular anger. England and France may, therefore, be confronted by a peril far more serious than any they have yet had to deal with in Egypt, for an uprising on behalf of religion might soon command the sympathy of all classes, and it is incredible that it would be firmly opposed by Turkey.

**TERRORISM IN IRELAND.**—The Prevention of Crime Bill is one of those exceptional measures designed to cope with an exceptional state of affairs which ought to have been passed through Parliament with the utmost speed. As subsequent divisions have repeatedly shown, an overwhelming majority of members of the House of Commons were prepared to vote for it without a single alteration. Had such speed been used, the mere fact of its rapid conversion into an Act would have worked wonders in Ireland. Both malcontents and loyalists would have felt that at last the Government were really in earnest; the disorderly would have been cowed, the orderly would have taken courage. In place of this what do we see? We see the Bill wearily dragging its slow length through Committee, pecked at by philosophical English Radicals, and vehemently assailed by the whole pack of Irish Irreconcilables, who well know that the restoration of law and order bodes ill for their own hold on their constituents. Presuming that the Premier and his colleagues are actuated by the principles of fair dealing which are ordinarily attributed to British statesmen, it is difficult to understand Mr. Gladstone's real intentions concerning this business. Only a few weeks ago he was red-hot in favour of the *clôture*, and insisted on postponing all kinds of necessary business in order that he might carry out his pet project. Yet in this matter of the Prevention of Crime Bill he declines to ask for "urgency." And it must be remembered that he has already allowed a golden opportunity to slip by. In the midst of the righteous indignation aroused by the Phoenix Park butcheries, the Bill might have been carried in a few hours. And do not let us forget that the Bill (so Mr. Gladstone declared) was not framed in consequence of those butcheries, but had been deliberately drafted weeks before. We need not here trouble ourselves to show that the Bill is a valuable Bill, or that it will prove a remedy for the special ills with which Ireland is now afflicted. We merely contend that, as the Government have solemnly resolved to bring in such a Bill, they should pass it promptly. With their own large majority, and with all the Conservatives to help them, they have no excuse for failing to do this. Though without excuse, however, they may have powerful reasons for their half-hearted method of procedure. There is, as there has been for two years past, a determined Radical faction tugging at Mr. Gladstone's coat-tails, and it may be shrewdly suspected that he sympathises with these significant tugs, although he endeavours to satisfy the nation generally by assuming an orthodox Whig expression of countenance.

**ROUGHS AND THE SALVATION ARMY.**—The decision of Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Cave in the case relating to the Salvation Army will enable the members of this singular body to act with all the freedom they have heretofore claimed. The magistrates of Weston-super-Mare, moved by certain tumults due to opponents of the Army, issued an order "requiring, ordering, and directing all persons to abstain from assembling to the disturbance of the public peace in the public streets within the parish." The local leaders of the Army, paying no attention to this order, were arrested,

and required to find sureties to keep the peace. They appealed; and the higher Court has decided that they were right and the magistrates wrong. It is astonishing that any one should have doubted that this would be the result of the appeal. The objects of the Salvation Army are not unlawful, and it would surely be monstrous if persons engaged in lawful proceedings were liable to be punished because other persons, disliking their aims, chose to interrupt them by means of menace and riot. That would be to give absolute supremacy to the mob, which has already, perhaps, quite as much power as can be safely entrusted to it. It may be said that the Salvation Army ought not to undertake processions which are likely to give rise to scenes of violence. That may be; but the lesson of the incident at Weston-super-Mare is that when scenes of violence are anticipated the police should be prepared with adequate means of preventing them. It is suspected that many of these disgraceful breaches of the peace are carefully "got up" by people interested in the drink traffic, of which the Salvation Army has proved itself to be a very potent enemy. If the police were to act promptly and decisively in one or two cases against the real offenders, the Salvation Army would soon be left to fulfil what it conceives to be its mission in its own way.

**DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.**—Unless you either have married, in defiance of the law, your deceased wife's sister, or want to marry the lady in question, this is one of those subjects which is rather a bore. Still, boring subjects must be investigated, if it can be plainly shown that they inflict injustice. Some say that this is only a rich man's grievance; but, even though a man be rich, his grievances ought to be redressed, if redress is possible. It is not, however, true that the prohibition to marry a deceased wife's sister is only a rich man's grievance. It is still more a poor man's grievance, for the simple reason that the poor, who, like the rich, occasionally become widowers, and have surviving sisters-in-law, are far more numerous than the rich. Now, abandoning the alleged argument from Scripture, which, in the opinion of many learned theologians, is by no means certainly on the side of the prohibitionists, let us look at the matter in dispute with the eyes of common sense. It may be taken for granted that all legal restraints are bad, unless they can be shown to be absolutely necessary. Relax this particular restraint, say the prohibitionists, and all sorts of terrible consequences will ensue. The whole Table of Kindred and Affinity will go by the board, and the position of sisters-in-law will be rendered intolerable. If these dismal forebodings were likely to be realised, we might well hesitate to run the risk of such evils for the sake of ministering to the convenience of a comparatively small number of persons. As it happens, however, in most foreign countries, and in some of our most important colonies, the restriction has been removed; a man can lawfully wed his deceased wife's sister, and yet none of these terrible consequences have ensued. The fact is that human nature has "ways" of its own, and these ways are very slightly affected by the imposition or the withdrawal of these artificial enactments. But, on the other hand, the existing law, while it is by no means the bulwark of morality which it has been fancifully depicted, does inflict a substantial grievance on a minority, and is, moreover, a direct incitement to immorality as far as that minority is concerned. The law prevents a number of men from marrying just the very women they would like to marry. Some, out of deference to the law, abstain altogether; others, who can afford it, save their consciences by going through a form of marriage abroad, though aware that their children will still be bastards; others, poorer or bolder, cohabit with the woman of their choice without any ceremony at all. In all these three cases the existing law works real mischief, whereas experience has shown that the dangers attending its repeal are imaginary. Our vote, therefore, is in favour of repeal.

**COUNT IGNATIEFF'S RETIREMENT.**—The retirement of Count Ignatieff has caused general satisfaction throughout Europe, and all who desire the maintenance of peace have, no doubt, good reason to congratulate themselves on his disappearance, even if it should be only temporary. For some time he has been the occasion of almost every disquieting rumour that has proceeded from Russia. He was the inspirer of the fiery utterances by which General Skobelev created so much disturbance; he has not discouraged, and it is believed that he has directly stimulated, the disgraceful persecution of the Jews; and the Panslavists look to him as their most zealous and energetic representative. The fact that he has been relieved of his functions shows that the Czar is disposed to adopt a moderate and reassuring policy both at home and abroad; but it would be going too far to assume that the incident marks an altogether new epoch. What was chiefly feared during Count Ignatieff's supremacy was that Russia would be forced into collision with the German Powers; and unfortunately, his withdrawal does not necessarily mean that this catastrophe will be prevented. Germans and Russians bitterly dislike each other, and their feeling of hostility is too deeply rooted to be removed, or even to be seriously modified, by any single political change. Russia aims at a vast extension of her power, and it is necessary for Germany, at whatever cost, to do what she can to thwart this ambition. A rivalry which relates to objects of so much importance cannot be got rid of by the fall of this or that statesman, and it is too probable that sooner or later it will lead to a fierce struggle. The world gains, however, by every additional

year of tranquillity, and we may hope that, although a Russo-German War may be inevitable, it is at any rate indefinitely postponed by the retirement of one of the most restless intriguers who have pushed to the front rank in modern Europe.

**INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Every year North America (for under this head we would include the British Provinces as well as the adjacent Republic) becomes of more importance to Europe. Not very long ago Europe was able to feed its own population. Now it is increasingly dependent on America; and, if the American supplies were suddenly to fail, even an abundant harvest on this side of the Atlantic would scarcely save us from dearth. Then America is becoming more and more an immigration field, not, as of yore, for the British islands only, but for all Europe. It is reckoned that a million of emigrants will land on the shores of the New World during the present year, and this million includes numerous representatives of nearly every Continental nation. It becomes an interesting question whether the old Anglo-American element—already largely leavened with Irish and German constituents—will be able to digest and assimilate this vast mass of foreign matter. It is, indeed, a question, not merely for the philosopher's library, but for the practical man of business. Just now, in spite of, nay, partly because of, the vast inrush of emigrants, there are clouds on the Transatlantic horizon. Last year's crops were deficient, therefore food is dear; while, as the farmers have less money to spend, there is a glut of manufactured goods. Hence the labouring man is at once confronted with two evils—dearness of food and slackness of work; while he finds himself underbitten in the wages market by the new arrivals from Europe, to whom all American rates of wages seem generous after their home experiences. The great strike in the coal and iron trades is due to these phenomena. The men say they cannot live on their present wages; the masters say they have already on hand more coal and iron than they can sell. If both these statements are true—and there seems no reason to doubt their truth—a *modus vivendi* between the contending parties will probably before long be established. Much, both socially and politically, depends on the forthcoming harvest. If good, the United States may continue to bowl along the high road of prosperity, obtaining from Europe all the luxuries and extras they want, in exchange for their cotton and wheat, and beef and pork. A deficient harvest may, on the other hand, breed much mischief, as it will mean, during the severe winter of America, slack work, and consequently much distress, for the hosts of newly-imported emigrants from the Old World.

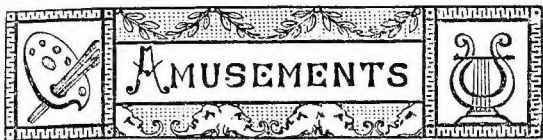
**AUSTRIA IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.**—The close of the struggle in Herzegovina is definitively marked by the arrival of General Jovanovics at Zara, the seat of the Austrian Administration of Dalmatia. It will now be the duty of the Austro-Hungarian Government to investigate carefully the sources of discontent in the districts which were so violently disturbed; and the appointment of Herr von Kallay to the office of Finance Minister may be regarded as evidence that the Emperor and his advisers are inclined to enter upon the task in a conciliatory spirit. They had, of course, no alternative but to crush the recent rebellion; and they acted with true humanity in meeting the danger at once by a display of overwhelming force. It must, however, be admitted that the danger would never have arisen if Austria had acted fairly towards the provinces which were made over to her—nominally for temporary administration—by the Berlin Congress. Instead of recognising local wants and ideas, she placed the country under a rigid bureaucratic system; and Mahomedans and Christians were both informed that they would have to adapt themselves in all respects to political methods which placed upon them new burdens, and the working of which they did not in the slightest degree understand. Bitter experience has taught the authorities at Vienna that this was a very crude way of discharging their obligations, and there is a fair chance that they will henceforth pay more respect to the established customs, and even the prejudices, of the population whom it is their business to satisfy. In the interest of Austria herself, and of the whole of South-Eastern Europe, it is to be hoped that her efforts will be crowned with success. The Slavonic races of these regions, even if they possess the forms of independence, must ultimately be virtually dominated either by Austria or by Russia. The influence of Austria would unquestionably be most favourable to civilisation; but she can hardly expect to prevail unless she shows, by her manner of dealing with Bosnia and Herzegovina, that she thoroughly comprehends the Slavonic character.

**BUTCHERS AND IMPORTED MEAT.**—We do not believe that the Knights of the Cleaver are so black as they are painted by some people, or that they are all rapidly making their fortunes. There are no doubt special hardships appertaining to their trade, and, from the perishable nature of their merchandise, they are exposed to peculiar risks. The fact is that people complain of butchers more than they do of other tradespeople, because meat keeps up its price so persistently. All kinds of ornamental trash can be bought fabulously cheap, the reason being that people can do without it, and are therefore only tempted to buy it by reason of its cheapness. But chops and steaks, saddles and sirloins, are always in demand, and consequently are always dear. Nor, when we consider the enormous increase in the number of meat-eaters, owing to advance of population and



working-class prosperity, is meat likely to become substantially cheaper. The utmost to be expected from American and Colonial importations is that these additions to the food-supply may keep prices from rising above their present level. Concerning this frozen meat supply we think that the Government would be undertaking a task far beyond their powers if they were to insist, as Lord Lamington proposes, that retail dealers should, under penalties, be compelled to specify the description of meat they are selling. If advisable in the case of butchers' meat, the same regulations should be applied to everything that is sold under the sun. What lady but would like to have a Government guarantee of the materials composing her new dress? With all the talk about butchers' monopoly it may be taken for granted that the frozen meat sells for what it is worth. If the importers find that the middleman is getting an undue share of the profits, they will take care to rectify the blunder, not in the interest of the public, but of themselves. If they can dispense with the middleman altogether, so much the better for the public, but somehow or other these experiments of bringing importer and consumer into direct contact rarely answer, and as, in the long run, the much-abused middleman usually turns up again, it may be presumed that he is practically indispensable.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an Extra Five-Page Supplement—"PANORAMA OF CAIRO."—The Quarter Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 612 and 617.



LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING, at 8, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernand, Tormis, &c. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open from 10 to 5. Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry and 10th Performance of "Romeo and Juliet," Saturday, June 24.

UNDER the SPECIAL PATRONAGE of Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES, H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, H.R.H. the DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of York, The Very Rev. the Master of the Temple, Madame CHRISTINE NILSSON begs to announce that she will give a CONCERT in aid of the FUNDS of the ENGLISH CHURCH in PARIS (Rue d'Agnesseau), in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 23, to commence at Three o'clock. Madame Christine Nilsson will be assisted by the following artists, who have most kindly volunteered their services:—Madame Trebel; Signor Bonetti, and Herr von Zur Muhlen; Mr. Barrington Foote, and Mr. Maas. Piano-forte, Mr. W. C. Adams. Violin, Monsieur Musin. The Bijou Drawing Room Orchestra. Conductors, Signor Berlingani and Mr. Sydney Naylor. Sofa stalls and front row balcony, one guinea; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; unreserved balcony, 5s. Tickets to be obtained at Chappell and Co., 89, New Bond Street; of all the usual Concert Agents; and at Austin's Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly. Subscriptions may be forwarded to Madame Christine Nilsson, 116, Belgrave Road, S.W.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—St. George's Hall, Langham Place, "NIGHT'S FUN," by Arthur Law, Music by Hamilton Clarke; and "SMALL AND EARLY," a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission 1s. and 2s., Stalls 3s. and 5s. No fees.

WITHERED AWAY.—Miss MAUD CAMERON will sing this beautiful New Song, Music by Odoardo Barri, Words by Robert B. Blake, at City Temple, June 22.—WEEKES and CO., Hanover Street, Regent Street, W.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, From 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d., Illustrated, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

"THE LADY OF THE WOODS," and "THE LORD OF THE GLEN."—These two remarkable Engravings, together with the ORIGINAL DRAWINGS by J. MacWHIRTER, A.R.A., are now being exhibited by Messrs. GLADWELL BROTHERS, at THE CITY OF LONDON FINE ART GALLERY, 20 and 21, Gracechurch Street. Admission by private card.

RHODOENDRONS. JOHN WATERER and SONS, of Bagshot, Surrey, beg to announce their EXHIBITION of the above is now on view daily at the GARDENS of CADOGAN PLACE, Sloane Street.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from 9 till 7. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

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SAVOY GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, 115, STRAND.—NOW ON VIEW. "Besieged," Painted by F. Holl, Etched by Walmey, "What are the Wild Waves Saying," Painted by C. W. Nicholls, Engraved by G. H. Every. All the Modern Publications On View.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. One Shilling.

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TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1882. TOURIST TICKETS will be issued to the 31st October, 1882. For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.  
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### THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

THE CAVASS AT SEA

THE Cavass is a great feature of Eastern life. He is the armed attendant—a species of bodyguard—of some Ambassador, Consul, or other foreign or native official, is always seen in a gorgeous uniform, and is a factotum of immense importance both in the estimation of himself and of the minor members of the household. His great characteristic is his enormous moustache—for the cavass, like the French sapper and miner, would be looked upon as one having no authority did he not possess that all-imposing appendage. Ten years ago the Cavass of the Russian Ambassador, then, by the way, General Ignatieff, was the admiration of all Constantinople from the unrelenting fierceness of his upper lip ornament, while the subject of our illustration can boast of a moustache of no mean order. The Cavass unites in his person a number of offices—courier, policeman, flunkey, beadle, and hall porter. At first his splendour impresses a stranger with the idea that he must at least be a Pasha of many tails, but on closer acquaintance familiarity breeds a certain amount of contempt. Opinions may differ as to his usefulness and sterling worth, but all agree that, like many other dignitaries, he does not show to advantage on the high seas. Doubtless, like other members of Dervish Pasha's suite, he has been in dire trouble during the transit from Stamboul to Alexandria. Our engraving shows how our friend Ali Mahmoud recently undertook a voyage on an English vessel. Our first illustration shows him as he embarked from the quay, eliciting the remark from a blue jacket, "Tom, why he's the Sultan," the other replying, "No, he ain't, he's a flunkey." In No. 2 he begins to feel some discomfort induced by the strange habit these Giaours have of constantly washing their decks. "Again!!! Allah!!! They are mad!" he mutters. In No. 3 the cherished cigarette fails of its effect, and even becomes an object of horror; while in No. 4 Jack is consoling him with "Come, old Johnny, courage, mon onfongt." In No. 5 he submits to his fate with a true Oriental regard for *Kismet*, while next we find him conveyed to his hammock. Calmer weather supervening he puts on a jacket lent by a friendly sailor, squats on a hencoop, and becomes rather popular; and, finally, his destination reached, Richard is himself again, his moustache is curled, and his swagger more imposing than ever.

THE PRINCIPAL FORT AND THE NEW EARTHWORKS,  
ALEXANDRIA

THE threat implied by the despatch of the Allied Squadron to Alexandria was responded to by Arabi instructing the garrison to strengthen the existing fortifications and throw up new earthworks. This order was obeyed with such energy that Admiral Seymour complained that these warlike preparations were menacing to the fleet, and requested that they should cease. The Sultan thereupon requested the Khedive to order Arabi to suspend the works, and Arabi complied after a protest, in which he stated that the preparations were merely "repairs, the only means of calming the excitement of the Egyptian Ottoman nation, and the disquietude caused by the presence of an English squadron in Egyptian waters, as well as by the evolutions which they make both within and without the port, in addition to which manœuvres they take soundings, and approach the coast in the face of the fortifications." The principal fort is Ras el Tin, "and," writes our correspondent, "would have to be demolished should there be any overt act of hostility. The fort is known amongst us as the Lighthouse Battery." In the adjoining Palace the Khedive and Dervish Pasha are now staying.

THE ALLIED SQUADRONS AT ALEXANDRIA

ONE of our illustrations, from sketches by a naval officer, shows the disposition of the English and French fleets now lying in Alexandria Harbour. The two Greek ships of war do not form part in the naval demonstration which it was vainly hoped would awe Arabi and his Colonels into submission, but have simply been sent to protect the interests of the Hellenic community, who in Alexandria number some 30,000. On the arrival of the British and French ships every arrangement was made to embark the European residents should any serious outbreak occur, and after the disturbances of last Sunday a number of women and children were taken on board the *Superb*, while a French vessel was also moored close inshore for the purpose of receiving refugees. Telephonic communication was established between the Admiral's vessel and the British Consulate, while, in the event of an emergency, special

signals were arranged between the Consuls and the Fleet. "The greatest cordiality," writes our correspondent, "exists between Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour and Rear-Admiral Conrad, commanding the French division, and this good feeling is extended to the officers and men of the ships."

CAIRO

OUR supplement this week consists of a large panorama of Cairo taken above the citadel from the Mokattam hills, whence a view may be obtained far superior to that from the citadel itself. "This," wrote Mr. J. J. Aubertin in the supplement "Cairo and the Nile," which we published some eighteen months since (December 11th, 1880), "embraces the citadel itself in the foreground; the hills should not fail to be visited, in particular the astronomer's point should be insisted upon, though the donkey boys are much opposed to this excursion." The view of the town is admirably described by the French painter Marilhat. "The city lies before you like the thousand little turrets of a Gothic edifice at the foot of a steep whitish mountain flanked by a citadel of towers and white domes. On one side towards the mountain is the Desert in all its aridity and desolation, its loneliness increased by the City of the Tombs. On the other side toward the Nile are fields covered with brilliant verdure, and at certain periods with charming pieces of water, the remains of the annual inundation, sparkling like mirrors in the midst of greenness. Between these two contrasting scenes stands the city, perfectly in harmony with this singular landscape, an immense assemblage of edifices with flat untiled roofs, blackened by smoke and covered with dust, here and there a new building, white and sparkling, upsprings amidst the mass of grey houses and the narrow dark streets, where the dirty though brilliant and many-hued crowd are ceaselessly stirring. From the dust and the blue smoke a thousand minarets rise into the free air like the palm trees from the gardens, covered with airy Arabic ornaments and encircled by their three galleries." In the distance also are seen the well-known aqueduct and the Pyramids of Gizeh. The citadel—the foremost feature in our illustration—is, like many Eastern forts, a town within a town. It contains the Mosque of Mohamed Ali, built in 1829, after the Byzantine or Constantinople rather than after the usual Saracenic model. A far different building is the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, which dates from 1357, and is most light and graceful in appearance. It is said that the mosque took three years to build, and cost 300,000 per day throughout that time. To return to the citadel, Joseph's Well is one of its chief curiosities. It has nothing to do with the Patriarch, Cook's "Guide" tells us, but owes its origin to Saladin, whose Arabic name was Joseph. It is fifteen feet in diameter, and reaches the Nile level at a depth of 290 feet. A winding staircase leads to the bottom, where donkeys are at work raising the water by means of an endless chain and buckets. Cairo contains a population of 360,000, and is naturally far less European than Alexandria, where the great shipping traffic attracts a more miscellaneous population.

### A SHOOTING EXCURSION IN MALABAR

IN a book called "My Indian Journal," which is none the less fascinating because it was written some twenty years ago, Colonel Walter Campbell gives a delightful description of a sportsman's wanderings through the depths of an Indian forest in the freshness of the early morning. "I followed my silent guide," he says, "amid stately forest trees, decorated with festoons of pepper-vine and wild jessamine, treading under foot the rarest hot-house plants, and filling the air with perfume arising from the crushed leaves of cinnamon and camphor laurels. As we penetrated deeper into the woods, the forest appeared alive with birds, calling in every variety of key, from the harsh scream of the horn-bill to the glad notes of the brilliant mina of the ghauts; while the monkeys alternately chattered and raised that unearthly howl which sounded in my ears like the voice of evil spirits."

In Colonel Campbell's day this part of India abounded with game of all kinds—tigers, elephants, bears, wild hogs, hyenas, wolves, nyghaus, several varieties of deer and antelope, partridges, grouse, quail, snipe, and floricane. The gradual extension of cultivation, and the increase of sportsmen armed with weapons of precision, has considerably thinned the number of these denizens of the wilds, and the modern shooter is glad to aim at "small deer," which were disregarded by the Anglo-Indian sportsman of the old school. The monkey, for instance, is not left unmolested, but is shot down for the sake of his skin, though his dying aspect is so intensely human that remorse enters into the heart of his slayer, and he vows that this shall be his last victim. The rock squirrel also falls a prey to the shooter because of the glossy coat which he wears.

### WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

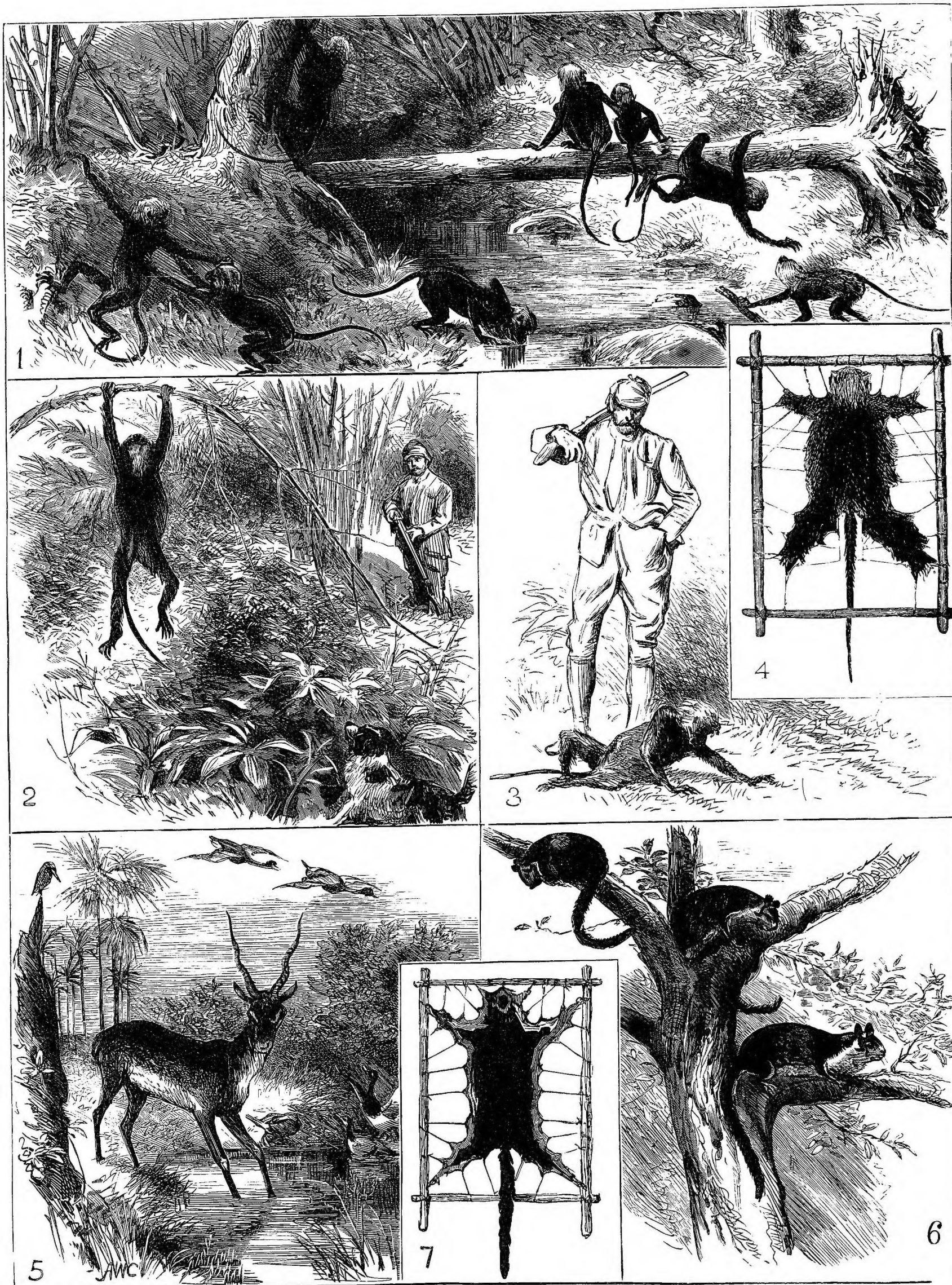
THE REGATTA IN SUDA BAY, CRETE

WHEREVER the British Fleet may be stationed, the annual aquatic sports are never forgotten or neglected. This year the Fleet Regatta took place in Suda Bay whither the squadron had been ordered to join the French Fleet before proceeding to Alexandria. The racing occupied two days, the 25th and 26th of May, and included some twenty matches between boats variously manned and of varying capacity, belonging to the different ships composing the squadron, the *Alexandra*, the *Superb*, the *Timraire*, the *Bacchante*, the *Cruiser*, the *Monarch*, and the *Inflexible*; but the great event was the All Comers' Race, for which twenty-two boats started, and which, after a strong contest over a three-mile course, was won by the launch of H.M.S. *Bacchante*, which had maintained her lead from the beginning; the galley of H.M.S. *Superb* having had a hard struggle with the galley of H.M.S. *Alexandra* for second place.

### MIDSHIPMEN'S ADVENTURES ON SHORE

HAVING obtained a day's leave, accompanied, however, by a caution to avoid scrapes, our pair of heroes land (No. 1), and start at an impossible-to-be-continued pace, to explore the country. Upon a hot day such exertion soon has its effect, and as no stream, no house, and no "maiden from the well" is visible, they enter a vineyard (2), and are busily engaged among the grapes when the guardian of the place arrives, and remonstrative and menacing gestures, accompanied by fierce cries, culminate in a push from the old man's gun and (3) a struggle, in which a young and somewhat weakly dog takes part; and a general catastrophe (4), in which the invalid dog, and the gun, fare worst. After picking themselves up, the repentant middies endeavour to assuage the old man's grief for the loss of "his family heirloom" by the offer of money, but in vain. They slowly retire, but sounds of pursuit falling on their ears make them increase their pace to a run, and they soon find themselves in a semi-civilised village, where, entering the one hotel with an assumed air of *nonchalant insouciance*, they call for refreshments, and proceed to estimate personal damages, but ere long find themselves the objects of ever-increasing public interest (6 and 7), not of the most re-assuring nature. In this dilemma the host explains that he has enough "mastica" to put every one in good humour, and the announcement which he makes to the angry crowd outside (8) causes an immediate and extraordinary revision of popular feeling (which is charged for in the bill), and which subsequently necessitates the endurance of fraternal familiarities (9 and 10) as our adventurers proceed on their way, lit by torches and cheered by native patriotic songs. At length, minus money and watch-chains, the latter having been given to the owner of the ex-gun, they reach the hotel and report themselves, declaring (under the scrutiny of the cold, grey eye), "that we have had a delightful—quite too Arcadian day."





1. Black Monkeys: A Liquor-up Before Turning in.—2. "What for? Only his Skin."—3. "Poor Devil! The Last I'll Shoot."—4. A Pretty Skin.—5. "Drink, Pretty Creature, Drink."—6. Rock Squirrels.—7. A Rock Squirrel's Skin.

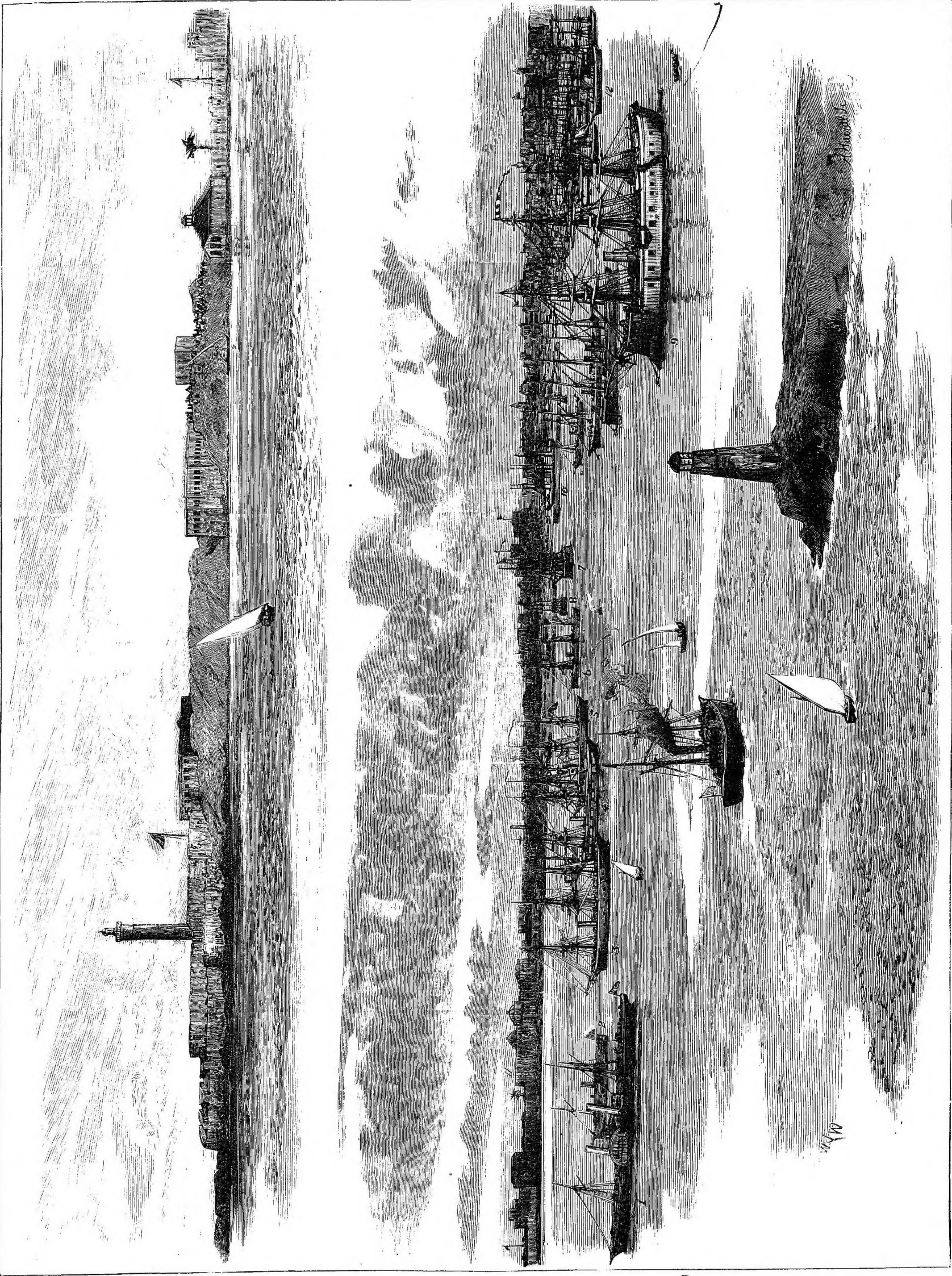
INDIA: SHOOTING EXCURSION IN MALABAR, MADRAS PRESIDENCY



The Khedive's Palace

Earthworks Constructed by the Egyptians

"Ras el Tin;" Lighthouse, and Battery of 20 Guns



1. The Khedive's Yacht *Maharoussa*.—2. Greek Ironclad *King George*.—3. Greek Frigate *Hellas*.—4. Egyptian Frigate *Mohamet Ali*.—5. French Corvette *Forbin*.—6. British Gun Vessel *Bittern*.—7. British Ironclad *Invincible*.—8. French Gunboat *Aspic*.—9. French Ironclad *La Galissonnière*.—10. Egyptian Transports *Maar* and *Garvich*.—11. Khedive's Palace and Harem. —12. Merchant Sailing Vessels.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT — (A) THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR. (B) THE ALLIED SQUADRON IN HARBOUR AT ALEXANDRIA



### SOLDIERS DECORATED BY THE QUEEN

ON the 13th of last month Her Majesty conferred medals and honours upon a number of soldiers who distinguished themselves by gallant conduct during the recent campaigns in South Africa. The Victoria Cross was bestowed upon Corporal Edward Fowler, of the 2nd Battalion Camerons (Scotch Rifles), for conspicuous bravery at the attack on Inhlolane Mountain, where he was one of a party under Lieutenant H. Lysons who rushed forward, under a very heavy fire, to the very mouth of a cave in which the Zulus had taken shelter, and succeeded in forcing them from their stronghold. The Victoria Cross was also conferred upon Corporal James Murray, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, for gallant conduct during an engagement with the Boers at Elandsfontein, in January, 1881, where he advanced 500 yards under a heavy fire, and, though himself severely wounded, tried to bring out of action a wounded comrade. Corporal Morris Whalen, of the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, was decorated at the same time with the "distinguished conduct" medal for bravery in saving the life of a sergeant at Lydenburg.—Our portraits are from photographs by W. Carpenter, 13, High Street, Windsor.

### THE HON. JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU

M. CHAPLEAU, who belongs to a working-class family, was born at St. Thérèse, Terrebonne County, 9th November, 1840. He was educated at the College of Terrebonne and at St. Hyacinthe, was called to the Bar in 1867, and was made a Q.C. in 1872. At the first Parliament of the Confederation he was chosen member of the Quebec Legislature for his native county, and has retained the confidence of his constituents ever since. In 1873 he was called to the Quebec Local Government as Solicitor-General, and was prominent in the struggle which followed Governor Letellier's *coup d'état*. When M. Joly found himself in a minority, M. Chapleau was called upon to form a new Ministry, and is now Premier of the Province of Quebec, and Commissioner of Railways. He was very successful as a criminal lawyer, and is both a fluent speaker and a persuasive orator. His talents are warmly acknowledged by his political opponents, and among the English community he is acknowledged to be a good business man and a clear-headed statesman.—Our portrait is from a photograph.

### PROFESSOR SPENCE

MR. JAMES SPENCE was born in 1812 at Edinburgh, where he was educated at the High School and the University. He served an apprenticeship to a chemist, then studied in Paris, and then spent three years as surgeon on board ship in the Indian Navy. After his return home he became an extra-mural lecturer up to 1864, when he was appointed to the Chair of Surgery in the University on the death of Professor Miller. Next year he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland. He held various other appointments, was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a member of several learned Societies. His chief literary work is his "Lectures on Surgery," now in a third edition. He died on the 6th inst., at his residence, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, and is survived by a widow, five sons, and two daughters. In his earlier days Mr. Spence was a most untiring dissector, and the accurate knowledge of the human frame which he thus acquired afterwards stood him in good stead as a surgeon. As a lecturer he was a capable teacher, and helped to mould the professional character of hundreds of students, being always ready to help them in their doubts and difficulties.—Our portrait is from a photograph by J. Horsburgh, 131, Princes Street, West End, Edinburgh.

### MR. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL

MR. RUSSELL, the eldest son of a Scotch clergyman, was born in the Vale of Clyde, in 1808. He was originally intended for the Church, but, showing a great taste for mechanics, was allowed to enter a workshop. He afterwards studied at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow. When, in 1832, Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh, died, young Scott Russell, though only twenty-four, was temporarily chosen to fill the vacancy. About this time he began his famous researches into the nature of waves, with the view of improving the forms of vessels, and his papers on this subject excited keen interest in scientific circles. The first vessel on the wave system was called the *Wave*, and was built in 1835; it was followed in 1836 by the *Scott Russell*, and in 1839 by the *Flambeau* and *Fire King*. Mr. Scott Russell was at this time manager of the large shipbuilding yard at Greenock now owned by Messrs. Caird and Co. His plans of construction were adopted in the new fleet of the West India Royal Mail Company, and four of their vessels were built and designed by himself. In 1844 Mr. Russell removed to London. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was for many years known as a shipbuilder on the Thames. The *Great Eastern*, his most important work in this department, whatever her commercial shortcomings, was a triumph of technical skill. He was the joint designer of our first sea-going armoured frigate, the *Warrior*. His greatest engineering work was the vast dome of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. It has a clear span of 360ft. In early life he constructed a steam coach, which ran for some time successfully between Greenock and Paisley. His last work in naval construction was a steamer for carrying railway trains to and fro on the Lake of Constance; whilst the last work he ever designed was a high-level bridge, with a span of 1,000ft., allowing for the passage beneath of the largest ships, for crossing the Thames below London Bridge. Mr. Russell contributed largely to the literature of his profession. He died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on the 8th inst., in his seventy-fifth year.—Our portrait is from a photograph.

### THE CUP DAY AT ASCOT

THERE have been more eventful Cup Days at Ascot than that of Thursday, the 8th inst., when Foxhall scored another victory for the Land of the Stars and Stripes. The attendance all through the week was decidedly below the average, and even on the Thursday there were probably not more than twenty thousand spectators. The weather was rather sunless, and inclined to rain, but the wet did not come down in earnest till after the conclusion of Thursday's sport.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had taken Cowarth Park for the week, arrived at the Royal enclosure, both on the Tuesday and the Thursday, amid the acclamations of the public, who are never tired of looking at the procession, which, indeed, forms one of the chief attractions of the Ascot Week. This procession was much the same as usual, the Master of the Buckhounds and his men, with the outriders in their scarlet liveries, preceding the six Royal carriages, of which the first was occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Princess Christian. The second and third carriages were occupied by other members of the Royal Family, while in the three last were several guests of the Prince and Princess. The Princess looked remarkably well in a dress of cream-coloured silk, and a close-setting bonnet.

### ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING—XIX.

HERE are a second set of sketches taken by our artist, Mr. C. E. Fripp, at Canton, while the *Ceylon* was lying at Hong Kong. All his Chinese drawings were made with difficulty, owing to the crowds which prevailed everywhere. We have already described the narrow tortuous streets, with their bountiful display of gaily-painted signs and symbols. Guard-houses are scattered all over the city, the soldiers seem to pass their time in lounging, smoking, and playing dominoes. Their weapons are bows and arrows, guns, pikes, and short swords, and a shield made of cane, with a hideous face

painted on it. One is shown leaning against the pike-rack. The approaches to the town are guarded by batteries which are said to be heavily armed and formidable; but such a fort as that shown in our sketch, which stands outside the walls beyond the Tartar quarter, does not look dangerous to assail. One of the opium smokers has succumbed to the influence of the drug; the other is charging his pipe. The position of the baby on the woman's back is worth noting. "Ah-Kum" was the artist's Canton guide, an amusingly conceited gentleman; he is depicted in the act of pulling out his gold watch and chain, and dictating the next move in rather "pidgeony" English, the letter *l* doing duty for the letter *r*, as, for example, "light" for "right."



THE House of Lords has at last found some work to do. It was not the Crime Bill, which they had hoped to have passed by this time, nor the Arrears Bill, with respect to which their action is looked forward to with some curiosity, not to say anxiety. It had nothing to do with Ireland, which is the most remarkable statement possible to make with reference to legislation just now in the British Parliament. The measure which brought together an unusual concourse of noble lords, and gave to the Chamber for the space of an hour an appearance of animation, was the awkwardly named Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Lord Dalhousie, a young peer for a short time favourably known in the other House as Lord Ramsay, moved the second reading, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved the rejection. It is some time since so many peers were seen in the dim light of the stained glass windows. The first Peer of the realm was there, and two of his Royal brothers, the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold. The interest shown by the Prince of Wales in this measure has always been remarkable. As far as memory goes it supplied the occasion of his solitary speech to the House. This happened on an occasion when the Bill came before the House, and the Prince of Wales presented a petition in favour of it. The Duke of Cambridge was also present, but, availing himself of individual liberty not forbidden in this country even to a member of the Royal Family, he did not vote at all.

The Prince of Wales not only voted for the Bill but he took a step in a wholesome direction, which if it could only be regularly undertaken in another place would earn him the gratitude of the nation. He had just come up to town, and had a dinner engagement. If the eloquence of noble lords were once let loose he must either sacrifice his dinner or forego the privilege of voting. He hit upon a happy way by which he secured both. Finding out one or two peers who had prepared speeches for and against the Bill H.R.H. hinted that, perhaps, after so many years as much as was useful had been said on the subject, and that they might as well vote with the least possible delay. The hint was taken, only three peers and one Bishop took part in the debate, and by half-past six all was over, and a question which, judging from various demonstrations, has excited much interest, was disposed of for another year. The opponents of the Bill had a very narrow escape, the Bill being rejected by a majority of only four in a House of 260 members.

Meanwhile the House of Commons has been going its old weary way, dragging after it the lengthened chain of amendments to the Prevention of Crime Bill. Mr. Parnell has now finally thrown off the mask, and, to the great delight of Mr. Biggar, is the old, fierce, implacable leader of former days. It is evident the Land Leaguers have been carefully schooled in the ways of carrying on obstruction without bringing themselves in contact with the Chair. They have never forgotten the lesson of last Session, when, in a moment of rare petulance, Mr. Parnell threw away his chance of obstructing the Coercion Bill, and, being expelled with twenty-six of his colleagues, had the satisfaction of reading in the morning papers how rapidly and completely urgency had been established. Urgency is a contingency that Mr. Parnell always has in mind. He is less frightened of it now than he was before Mr. Gladstone made the melancholy confession that it is "one thing to ask for urgency and another to obtain it." Under the present Rules of the House the Irish Members might fight the urgency resolution through a week or a fortnight. Whether it would be better to face this ordeal at once is a question on which the House is divided. The Government and many members shrink from it; whilst there are others who believe that, sooner or later, urgency will have to be established, and that it were wiser to have it earlier.

The Land Leaguers are fighting on a very intelligible basis. They want certain amendments introduced into the Bill, and hitherto the Government have refused to listen to their demands. But in times past they have found that by standing out, obstructing legislation, and wasting public time, they have forced the Government to a compromise, and what has been done before they think may be done again, in spite of Mr. Trevelyan's significant warning on Wednesday afternoon.

They have, rightly or wrongly, arrived at the conclusion that, whether Collin or Short be their friend, Sir William Harcourt is certainly their enemy. Rumour assigns to the Home Secretary a position of obstinacy in the Cabinet Council which resists the inclination of other members to modify the Bill in the direction desired by Mr. Parnell. Accordingly, the Home Secretary is rapidly being promoted to that position of vituperation lately partially vacated by Mr. Forster. Even yet the memory of old wrongs triumphs over new disappointments, and if Mr. Forster happens to be in his place he is immediately assailed. Happily for Mr. Forster's own peace of mind, and the progress of public business, he has been taking a few days' holiday, and Sir William Harcourt has been left as the mark of the individual attention of the bullies of the Land League party. This is an office which has been held with high distinction by Mr. Healy since the House met in February. No one of the members present or at large has approached him in the recklessness and the virulence of his personal abuse of members who differ from him on matters of opinion. But since the return of Mr. T. P. O'Connor Mr. Healy's pre-eminence has been shaken. Being of grosser figure, with louder voice and more emphatic gestures, Mr. O'Connor plays the Parliamentary rowdy with a success that for the moment eclipses Mr. Healy. Mr. Healy is, however, by far the cleverer man, is more constant in his attendance, and, on the whole, taking the night through, manages to hold his own against the colleague fresh from study of the type in American cities.

On Tuesday night Mr. Healy scored a distinct point, and placed Mr. O'Connor absolutely, if only temporarily, in the background. Mr. Sexton having made a violent attack upon the Irish Police, Mr. Healy, moved to emulation, determined to outvie him, and for a quarter of an hour poured forth his denunciation of his countrymen the constabulary, who, as Mr. Plunket in an eloquent speech pointed out, are the brothers and sons of Irish farmers. It was another illustration of the axiom cited by Mr. Parnell last week, that if there is any dirty work to be done against Ireland an Irishman was always forthcoming to do it. But where Mr. Healy had distinguished himself was in his reference to the Home Secretary. Sir William Harcourt had been up a moment earlier, and giving way to a flash of rare indignation, had rebuked Mr. Sexton for his unmeasured and, in the present condition of Ireland, almost murderous attack on the

Constabulary. To this Mr. Healy answered by likening Sir William Harcourt to the Monument in the City, which,

"Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

People outside will want to know why the Chairman permitted such a gross outrage of this nature, a question which occurred to some of those inside. But in the House is better appreciated the hopelessness of successfully combating conduct of this kind by the weapons now in the possession of the authorities. What would have happened had Mr. Playfair interposed would have been that exceptional prominence would have been given to the outrage, Mr. Healy would have been called upon to withdraw, would have gone through the formality of saying "I withdraw," and there would have been an end of it. But if the judiciousness of the Chairman's conduct be admitted, a heavy indictment is at the same time brought against the ludicrous and even degraded impotency of the disciplinary rules of the House of Commons.



IRELAND.—After a brief interval of comparative peace the agrarian terrorism has broken out afresh, and there is something remarkable and significant in the fact that on the very day when Mr. Walter Bourke and his soldier escort, Corporal Wallace, were shot down at Ardahan, a number of other outrages, of only less enormity in that they fell short of murder, were committed in Kerry, Mayo, Roscommon, and Monaghan. It is also noteworthy that, although several arrests have been made, a large Government reward offered, and some hundreds of police and military have since been engaged in scouring the district, no trace has yet been found of the assassins, who must have numbered five or six at the least. Alike discouraging is the renewed evidence of the uselessness of trial by jury, as exemplified in the abortive trial, after a protracted hearing, of the two men, Brennan and Martin, for a supposed Fenian murder in a public house in Dublin. The jury first brought in a verdict of "Homicide by Misadventure," which the judge, of course, refused to accept, and, not being able to agree to any other finding, they were ultimately discharged.—The Roman Catholic Bishops have issued another manifesto, pointing out that what is morally wrong cannot be politically right. That though Irishmen have a right to live on and by their own fertile soil, and be free to employ its resources for their own profit, this right must be established by legitimate means only. They, however, consider it their duty to declare their belief, without in any sense meaning to excuse the crimes and offences they have condemned, that these would never have occurred had not the people been driven to despair by evictions.—Mr. Davitt, in bidding farewell to his countrymen before sailing for America, condemned the continued outrages, saying that the battle must be fought by peaceful means and a strong appeal to justice. He denied as a "foul calumny" the rumours that there was a split in the Land League, and that Mr. Parnell's followers were breaking away from him.—Mr. Dillon has written to the *Standard* complaining that his expression in the House of Commons, "refusing to denounce outrage," and alleging that "the Irish people sympathised with crime," have been torn from their context, and their meaning consequently perverted. He enters into a long explanation of what he intended to convey, but winds up with the despairing supposition that it is useless for him to say any more, for "it seems to me that a species of insanity takes possession of Englishmen when they deal with Irish questions."—Mr. P. J. Smyth has issued an "emphatic protest" against Mr. Davitt's scheme for the nationalisation of the land, the true meaning of which, he says, is not the land for the people, but the land for the Government, which once in possession would bestow and regulate it in their own interest, not that of the people.

THE COERCION BILL was made the subject of severe comment and denunciation by Mr. Joseph Cowen and the other speakers who last Sunday attended the "demonstration" of the Democratic Federation in Hyde Park, and resolutions were passed declaring that the tyrannical policy of the Government was calculated to strengthen secret societies, foster outrage, and still further embitter the feeling between the two peoples.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION has been largely and brilliantly attended in spite of the unfavourable weather. On Saturday Mr. Brandram gave a recital of the "Rivals" at the Clarendon Assembly Room, and there was a dramatic performance by the Philothesian Society. On Sunday the weather being fairly fine the Promenade in the Long Walk was a complete success. On Monday the Philharmonic Society's Concert was given in the Sheldonian Theatre, the procession of racing and torpid boats took place on the river, and there was a Flower Show in Worcester College Gardens. In the evening the Masonic Ball was held in the City Buildings. On Wednesday, the grand day, the Encenia was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, the honorary degree of D.C.L. being conferred upon Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Allen Thompson, and Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., all of whom were cheered and chafed by the undergraduates, Mr. Browning being greeted by the display of a caricature portrait and the exhibition of a red cotton nightcap. The festivities of the week were brought to a close with the Masonic *fête* in the gardens of Wadham College, a Concert at Magdalen, and a Ball at New College.

THE GAS INSTITUTE, under which designation the British Association of Gas Managers is in future to be known, began its Annual Meeting on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. G. W. Stevenson, who in his inaugural address referred to the proposals of the Electric Lighting Committee of the Board of Trade as threatening the monopoly of the gas companies. The subsequent proceedings, which were continued over three days, consisted mainly of the reading of papers on technical subjects; and yesterday (Friday) the three hundred members of the Conference paid a visit to the Portslade works of the Brighton and Hove Gas Company.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS BALLOON ACCIDENT occurred on Saturday, at Malden, in Essex, whence Sir Claude de Crespiigny and Mr. Simmons proposed to make an aerial journey to France, accompanied by Miss de Crespiigny and a newspaper reporter. Luckily, however, it was at the last moment decided that the two first-named persons should go alone; but at the moment of starting the unwieldy vehicle was dashed against a wall, crushing one of the assistants against it, so that his ribs were broken; whilst Sir Claude was thrown out of the car and had his leg broken; and Mr. Simmons was also badly shaken. He, however, retained his position in the car, and, after a rapid passage across the Channel, descended safely near Arras, not, however, until the balloon had dragged and bumped its way through two miles of crop land, being finally checked by the edge of the car acting as a plough, and thus eventually taking a firm hold of the earth. Mr. Simmons returned immediately to England, but we have not heard that any good has resulted, or, indeed, was expected to accrue, from such a wanton exposure of life and limb.

THE PROPOSED SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART was advocated at a meeting held on Wednesday at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who recommended the scheme to the profession and the public. The Earl of Wharnccliffe described the proposed system of education, and stated that the school would probably open in October next; and amongst the other speakers



were Mr. Ryder and Mrs. Chippendale, who wished success to the project, although both believed it impossible to teach acting except to those who possessed the natural gift.

**THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.**—On Monday, Professor Huxley, in presenting the prizes to the successful students at the London School of Medicine for Women, said that age had not altered his opinion that women should be allowed to take up any branch of science, and do their best to become useful members of society in any career for which their capacities and powers fitted them. The recommendations of the Medical Acts Commission, of which he was a member, had not yet been laid before Her Majesty, and he must, therefore, speak of them guardedly; but he might say that whether there was to be one portal or many to the entrance to the medical profession, there would be no barriers against women.

**THE UNREFORMED CORPORATIONS** have combined to resist the proposed legislation which is to improve them out of existence. On Tuesday, a meeting of officials and others connected with them was held in Westminster, at which it was resolved to get the Bill referred to a Select Committee of the Upper House, in order that each corporation might have an opportunity of explaining the position of its own affairs, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the objections to the Bill.

**A SUNDAY CLOSING BILL FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT** is about to be introduced by Mr. Ashley, M.P. A canvass of the population shows that eighty per cent. (including Mr. Tennyson) are in favour of such a measure.

**A MUNIFICENT PUBLIC REQUEST.**—A scheme for the erection and endowment of a new free library and museum for Preston by the trustees of the late Mr. Harris, Prothonotary of Lancashire, who left a large fortune for public purposes, has been approved by the Chief Clerk of the Chancery Court, London. It provides for the devotion of 60,000*l.* to the erection of a building, 15,000*l.* for the purchase of objects of science and art, and 15,000*l.* to the Corporation of Preston for providing a site.

**THE BIRMINGHAM LIBERALS** are preparing to celebrate the political "silver wedding" of Mr. Bright with their borough, which in August next he will have represented in Parliament for twenty-five years. There is to be a great popular demonstration on the anniversary in August, and it is also proposed to erect a memorial in the town and to found Bright prizes, in the shape of scholarships, for competition amongst the students of Mason's Science College and the School Board pupils for proficiency in political economy and modern history.

**SPEECH FOR THE DEAF.**—At the meeting held at the Mansion House in support of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf, and the Diffusion of the German, or Purely Oral System of Instruction, it was stated that the sign system was rapidly losing ground in this country, and there was no longer any need that people should be dumb as well as deaf. Alderman Sir R. Carden, who presided, was supported by Lord O'Hagan, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Cardinal Manning, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and many other influential people, and resolutions were adopted pledging those present to support the effort to raise a sum of 10,000*l.* for the establishment of a Training College at Ealing.

**THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION** held its annual meeting last week, when Earl Cairns, as Chairman, and a number of other speakers, spoke earnestly in favour of the Saturday Half-Holiday, and the general shortening of hours of business in shops and warehouses. The Report spoke of substantial advantages already obtained, and of fair prospects as to the future, the unity of aim, and joint action of employers and employed being held to be one of the most satisfactory and encouraging signs of the movement.

**A GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT**, given under Royal patronage, for the benefit of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and was well attended on that and the succeeding days. Next week we shall give some illustrations of the competitions, with a more extended account of the proceedings.

**A NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION**, in lieu of the small and inconvenient premises in High Holborn, has just been erected in Theobald's Road. It is a handsome building, which has cost 10,000*l.*, and it has the novel feature of a lofty watch tower, from the summit of which a constant look-out will be kept for the first signs of an outbreak of fire; the range of vision extending over an area of several square miles.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—From the Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that during last year no fewer than 1,096 persons were killed and 4,571 injured by accidents which occurred on railways within the United Kingdom; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,135 and 3,959 respectively.

**A FEMININE REGISTRAR.**—The advocates of extending the field of occupation open to women will be pleased to hear of the confirmation by the Registrar-General of the appointment at Leicester of a lady to the post of registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, she being the widow of her predecessor in office, and having during his illness frequently discharged the duties in an efficient manner.

**THE POST-OFFICE LETTER CARRIERS**, a civil, efficient, patient, and, we fear, much overworked set of men have just held a meeting, and passed resolutions respectfully reminding the Postmaster-General that their memorial concerning their inadequate wages, excessive hours of labour, and other grievances, which was sent to him thirteen months ago, remains unanswered. If Mr. Fawcett wishes to retain his reputation for kindness of heart, as well as clearness of head, he will do well to attend to this matter at once, and thoroughly.

**OUR OBITUARY RECORD.**—Amongst the deaths announced this week are those of Vice-Admiral Hall, C.B., at the age of sixty-five, and Mr. Cecil Lawson, the landscape painter, an artist of great ability and promise, who succumbed to a pulmonary attack, being only thirty years old.



**THE TURF.**—The chief events of the last two days of the Ascot Meeting were the Gold Cup and the Alexandra Plate, the former of which fell to Foxhall, as we announced last week, and the latter to the Duke of Hamilton's Fiddler, to the great surprise of the cognoscenti, 11 to 2 having been laid against him at the start. The victory of Mr. Keene's "spots" was immensely popular, as was also that of William Day and Tom Cannon, the latter of whom has ridden the winner five times during the last six years, namely, Petrarch, Isonomy (twice), Robert the Devil, and Foxhall; Vernueil having spoiled the sequence in 1878. Of the other races we have only space to mention the Rous Memorial Stakes, won by Lord Bradford's Retreat (a warm favourite) from a field of nine; the All Aged Stakes, taken by Marden, a rank outsider; the St. James's Palace Stakes, secured by Lord Bradford's Battlefield; the Queen's Stand Plate, carried off by Eastern Empress (a good race); and the Hardwicke Stakes, which fell to Tristan, who won easily by a

length.—The weather on the opening day of the Windsor Summer Meeting was miserably dull and chilly, and the discomfort was increased by the dirty condition of the roads leading to the course, but there was nevertheless a good attendance, and the events were not without interest. Small fields were the rule of the day. The Hunters' Flat Race was a surprise and a disappointment for backers, who had altogether neglected Loyalty, who won in a canter from a field of seven. The Shorts Selling Stakes fell an easy prey to Auster, who made all the running and won by three lengths. In the Royal Stakes Dick Swiveller upset a warm favourite in Polaris, but Magician easily landed the Thames Handicap, for which odds of 5 to 2 had been laid on him. Shinglass carried off the Eton Welter Cup, winning a pretty race by half a length. On the second day, for the June Cup, Hornpipe held a clear lead to the distance, but was overhauled by Acheron, who won cleverly by a neck, Zanon being a bad third. The Stand Stakes fell to Attraction, a filly by Doncaster out of Proference, from the Duke of Westminster's stud. The Windsor Handicap turned out the good thing it was booked for Brillancy. Tom Cannon, who rode Gilderbeck, while waiting at the post, received a nasty kick on the leg from the Glider, but happily the bone was not broken. The Scurry Welter was taken by Fallow Deer; the Chetwynd Plate by Operetta; the Athens Plate by Polaris (who thus made amends for her defeat of the previous day; and the Clewer Welter Handicap by Canadian.

**CRICKET.**—The match at the Trent Bridge Ground between the Australians and Nottingham ended on Saturday in a draw, the play being very good, considering the treacherous condition of the wicket. At the finish the county had nine wickets to fall, and wanted 127 runs to win. The Colonials found a much weaker team at Derby, where, on Monday, the total score of 106 put together by the home players was exceeded by the Antipodeans by 16, for the loss of only two wickets. On Tuesday not much progress was made, owing to the rain, but the Australians again had everything their own way, increasing their score to 258. The Derbyshire bowling was not formidable, and the fielding was quite unworthy of a county team. On Wednesday the match was concluded, the Australians winning in one innings, with 109 runs to spare.—At Lord's, Middlesex has beaten Yorkshire by three wickets, but has been beaten by Nottinghamshire in a single innings, with one run to spare.—The match between Surrey and Gloucestershire, at Kennington Oval, resulted in a draw; while at Manchester the Lancashire Club beat Somersetshire by an innings and 157 runs.—The weak Kent Eleven, taken by Lord Harris to the North of England, has been beaten by Yorkshire at Sheffield, in one innings, with 20 runs to spare.—The Committee of the M.C.C. have published a statement voluntarily tendered to them by Messrs. Shaw and Selby, on their first appearance on Lord's Ground this season, on Monday, in which they emphatically deny that there is any truth in the rumour that they, or, as far as they know, any other members of the team, were offered a bribe to lose any of the Australian matches.

**YACHTING.**—The cutter races of the Royal London Yacht Club took place on Tuesday, the course being from the Lower Hope round the Mouse Lightship, and return. The match for cutters exceeding twenty tons was won easily by Mr. Hedderwick's *Annasona*, whilst the contest for smaller vessels was won by Mr. Taylor's *Freda*. On the same day, and over the same course, the Royal Thames Yacht Club matches were sailed, the Prince of Wales and suite being present on board Mr. Pearce's steam-yacht *Boadicea*. The 100-ton schooner race was won by Mr. Lamson's *Miranda*, and the yawl match fell to Mr. Hope-Morley's *Lorna*.—For the cutter match of the Nore Yacht Club on Monday, from Gravesend to the Nore and back, only two yachts started, Mr. J. D. Hedderwick's *Annasona* beating the Marquis of Ailsa's *Sluethhound*.

**ROWING.**—Hanlan, whose death was falsely reported last week, is gradually recovering from the attack of typhoid fever. He is carefully nursed, and being anxious to fulfil his Winnipeg engagement with Ross, will go into training at the earliest possible moment.—Largan, who was to meet Pearce, the Australian, yesterday (Friday) damaged his boat very badly and got a ducking on Monday, by colliding with his double-scullers.—The Richmond Club Sculling Handicap was rowed on Tuesday and Wednesday, the winner of the final heat being E. Dobson, who led at half-way by three lengths, which he increased to five at the finish.

**LAWN TENNIS.**—A Lawn Tennis Tournament, the profits of which are to be given to the London Fever Hospital and the Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home, is to be opened at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday next. The Tournament will extend over several days, and challenge cups and prizes to the value of 190*l.* will be competed for.

**JUVENILE SMOKING** is certainly to be deplored, and if possible prevented, but it is difficult to imagine by what means the newly-established National Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Smoking intend to accomplish their self-imposed task.

**THE ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND** has started well, more than 1,000*l.* annually having been promised by theatrical managers and others at the meeting held last week at the Lyceum Theatre, and it being agreed to establish a yearly "Actors' Saturday," upon which every member of the profession may subscribe what he or she can afford. The fund will thus in a great measure be self-supporting, but as "Jove helps those who help themselves," we doubt not that contributions from the outside public will also be forthcoming.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FEVER HOSPITAL.**—A Festival Dinner in aid of the Funds of the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, Islington, took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening, the Prince of Wales being in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Hospital," the Prince made an eloquent appeal to all classes of the community to assist in maintaining this institution, whose funds are now so low that unless substantial aid be forthcoming the Hospital will have to be closed. The Prince stated that he had been unable to inspect the hospital himself, as the fevers treated there were infectious, and he "had a wife and family at home;" but that Sir William Gull had acted as his deputy, and had given him an excellent report of the hospital and its management. The Prince mentioned that servants of his own had been treated there, and had returned feeling very grateful for the attention bestowed on them. Several gentlemen in the room had also been inmates of the hospital. Speaking of the difficulty of treating fever in a private house, he declared that "there is no family in London who may not be glad to avail itself of the aid of this hospital, and therefore it is especially the rich and those in our class who ought to give it all possible support. . . . If on the principle of provident insurance every household in London gave annually a small sum, the funds would suffice for present requirements, and enable the governors to build fresh wards, which are a pressing necessity." Speaking of the working of the hospital, he mentioned that since the hospital was established 492 doctors and nurses have contracted fever, of whom eighty-eight have died—a proof of how steadily the staff have kept to their work. The Committee have now made arrangements to supply trained nurses to nurse at home any persons suffering from infectious fevers other than small-pox. The donation and subscription list for the evening amounted to 4,278*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, including a donation of a hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales, and fifty guineas from Her Majesty. We may add that subscriptions and donations may be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Burns Callander, at the Hospital, or to Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co., Cornhill.



MR. LONGFELLOW has left an unpublished poem, "In the Harbour," which is shortly to be brought out in America. The work is of considerable length.

**THE "PICTURE OF THE FOUR GERMAN EMPERORS"** has been taken at Potsdam, Emperor William holding his baby great-grandson in his arms, with his son, the Crown Prince, and his grandson, Prince William, standing on either hand.

**THE SWISS VILLAGE OF ELM**, which was overwhelmed last September, has again been visited by an extensive landslide. That portion of the Risikoff which ever since the great fall has threatened the remainder of the village, gave way on Saturday, and fell over the debris of the original landslide. It may be remembered that some months ago it was vainly attempted to make the rocks fall away from the village by bombarding the peak.

**THE PRINCESS OF WALES** has purchased Mr. Harry Payne's picture of the "March Past of the Horse Guards at Windsor Park," while the Prince has also bought several works by the same artist, including the original of the drawing published in this journal on June 11, 1881 (No. 602), entitled "Drawing-Room Day."—Mr. Frank Dillon, well-known for his Japanese, Egyptian, and Norwegian paintings, will shortly exhibit at his studio a number of views of Tangiers and Tetuan, the fruits of a winter in Morocco.

**ARABI PASHA** is highly pious and charitable, so the *Independence Belge* tells us. He is most scrupulous in performing all religious duties, and daily provides dinners for a number of indigent native families, although he is comparatively poor himself. Arabi, who is now forty-three years of age, is the son of an Egyptian *savant*, and after being educated at the Cairo University, El Azhar (The Glorious), entered the Military School, and from thence passed to the army, obtaining his promotion as Major during the Abyssinian Campaign.

**ENGLISH CUSTOMS AND FASHIONS** are the rage in France just now, and M. Jules Claretie, in his weekly gossip in the *Paris Temps*, comically laments the prevalence of "Anglomania." Parisian "chic" has been superseded by "English chic." Frenchmen wear English-cut clothes, Parisian belles adopt the æsthetic sun-flower and daffodil, and even follow the prevailing London fancy for yellows of all shades; tailor-made costumes and "Newmarkets" abound, and young people have gone in enthusiastically for lawn-tennis because it is the British game of the day, although such energetic exercise is not very palatable to indolent young Frenchmen and quiet, bashful maidens. England gives the word what the shape of a man's hat is to be, and how many studs he may wear in his shirt front, so our neighbours think that their long supremacy in all fashionable matters is seriously threatened.

**LONDON MORTALITY** slightly increased last week, and 1,359 deaths were registered against 1,304 during the previous seven days, a rise of 65, and being 74 below the average, and at the rate of 183 per 1,000. These deaths included 10 from small-pox (an increase of 4), 58 from measles (an increase of 38), 19 from scarlet fever (a decline of 18), 18 from diphtheria (an increase of 6), 88 from whooping-cough (a decline of 3), 15 from enteric fever (an increase of 2), and 28 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a rise of 15). Deaths referring to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 221 (an increase of 1, and 34 below the average), of which 104 were attributed to bronchitis, and 72 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 68 deaths, 62 were the result of negligence or accident, including 11 from drowning, and 14 infants under one year from suffocation. There were 2,476 births registered against 2,176 during the previous week, being 15 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 56.2 deg., and 2.1 deg. below the average.

**THE LATE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN** was regarded by orthodox Hindus as an event of great religious significance, and in Bombay the day was spent in fasting and prayer, while the poor members of the community went about begging for alms. Native ignorance of the nature of an eclipse, by the way, was fairly matched by that of a Teutonic non-commissioned officer. A Fusilier captain on the day of the eclipse, anxious to instruct his men, gave the following verbal order to his sergeant-major:—"This afternoon a solar eclipse will take place. At three o'clock the whole company will parade in the barrack-yard. Fatigue jackets and caps. I shall explain the eclipse to the men. Should it rain they will assemble in the drill-shed." The sergeant-major wrote down the officer's instructions, duly assembled the company, and read out the order of the day according to his version:—"This afternoon a solar eclipse will take place in the barrack-yard, by order of the captain, and will be attended by the whole company in fatigue jackets and caps. The captain will conduct the solar eclipse in person. Should it rain the eclipse will take place in the drill-shed."

**WAITRESSES.**—Mrs. Henry Alers Hankey, of 49, Wimpole Street, W., at the suggestion of Miss King, Secretary of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, has opened a register at the Society's Office, 22, Berners Street, Oxford Street, where competent waitresses, and ladies desiring to engage them, may gratuitously enter their names and report their requirements. The waitresses' terms are: 5*s.* per evening and omnibus fare, and only those of responsible character are admitted on the register. They wear neat caps, ribbons, and aprons, and the experiment has during the last twelve months given complete satisfaction both to employers and employed. To householders who employ parlour-maids instead of menservants, the boon is great to be able to obtain additional help when required, in the shape of neat women-servants, instead of waiters, who do not work well without a butler to direct them. Moreover, this plan offers an opportunity to open a sphere of useful and well-paid labour to married servants who can leave their homes in the evening, and are glad to earn a little to add to their husbands' earnings. Mrs. H. A. Hankey will receive applications at her address as above, by letter only, as she undertakes the investigations, testimonials, and tests the capabilities of the women before entering them on the register.

**GARIBALDI'S HOME AT CAPRERA** was partly built by the General's own hands. An interesting account of his first settlement on the island is given by the Roman correspondent of the *American Register*. In early life Garibaldi had always wished to possess an island, declaring that Robinson Crusoe must have been the happiest being imaginable, and that if ever he owned 400*l.* he would buy an island. Years after he inherited 1,200*l.*, and at once bought Caprera and a small ship, first landing at his future home in 1845. Then the island was nothing but sandy desert and rock, covered with a thin layer of stony earth, and producing chiefly goats, partridges, and stones. Aided by his two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, and a friend, Garibaldi pitched three tents, and set to work to build a wooden house. Wood being scarce, however, they found it easier to erect a stone building, so Garibaldi went over to the mainland to obtain lime, and while returning with the cargo the lime suddenly burst into flame, and burnt the ship. As, however, the vessel was insured, Garibaldi managed to continue his building operations, until called away by Victor Emmanuel to the service of his country. He went to Turin, and wrote soon after to his sons, "Finish the house as you like. It seems they wish to drive the Austrians out of Italy, and they want me to do it."





1. ON LEAVE. WITH CAUTION TO AVOID SCRAPES.—2. AMONG THE GRAPES: "WE ARE OBSERVED."—3. A STRUGGLE FOR THE GUN.—4. WHICH ENDS DISASTROUSLY FOR THE DOG.—5. THE OLD MAN MOURNS THE LOSS OF THE FAMILY HEIRLOOM.—6. REFUGE AFTER FLIGHT—"IS MY NOSE REALLY BROKEN?"—7. OUTSIDE: THE OLD MAN TELLS HIS TALE OF WOE.—8. THE HOTEL KEEPER EXPLAINS—"CITIZENS, THE GENTLEMEN ARE NEPHEWS OF THE ENGLISH MILORD."—9 AND 10. CONSEQUENT REVULSION OF POPULAR FEELING.—11. WE MAKE OURSELVES AGAIN PRESENTABLE.—12. AND REPORT TO THE CAPTAIN: "HAD A DELIGHTFUL QUITE-TOO-ARCADIAN DAY."

WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET—MIDSHIPMEN'S ADVENTURES ON SHORE





**THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.**—The mission of Dervish Pasha has been a practical failure. At first it appeared that he was about to carry all before him. He was received with great pomp and apparent popular enthusiasm, and began at once by treating the ex-Ministers with marked coldness, and behaving with absolute rudeness to Arabi Pasha. He received the Consuls cordially, and emphatically declared his intention to succeed in restoring order. Arabi, however, on his side, was by no means idle, and was busily occupied in beating up his friends. A number of Sheikhs accordingly came to Dervish, and advised him to come to some agreement, while at a meeting of Ulemas, summoned by the Turkish Commissioner, there was an angry discussion, which ended in the dismissal of the Assembly. The ex-Ministers then met in their turn, and, drawing up a demand for Tewfik's deposition, sent it to Dervish, who at once summoned them to give an explanation of their conduct. Arabi and Mahmoud Sahmy were also informed that their lives would be held responsible for any disorder. Exaggerated rumours of the proceedings having got abroad, a panic began to seize the European population, and numbers of people left for Alexandria. Nor was the general apprehension lessened by the news of a very serious riot which took place at Alexandria on Sunday, in which fifty Europeans were killed, including Mr. James Pibworth, an engineer of H.M.S. *Superb*, and two admirals' servants, George Sprckett and Alfred Hern. Mr. Cookson, the British Consul and Judge, was also severely wounded, as also the agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company. The riot, it is stated, arose from a quarrel between a Maltese and a donkey-boy, who was beaten by the former. The Egyptians ran to the assistance of the boy, the Maltese was equally reinforced by a number of his countrymen, who are said to have fired upon the Arabs. Thereupon a general attack upon all Europeans ensued. The Arabs paraded the streets with bludgeons, striking at every European they met. Mr. Cookson was hauled out of his carriage, and severely beaten, the shops in the square were broken into and looted, the police looking calmly on, without any attempt at interference. It is generally considered, however, that the riot was premeditated, as the attack on the Europeans took place simultaneously in different parts of the town, while the weapons with which the Arabs were provided could not have been all obtained at a moment's notice. Many of the Europeans took refuge in the French Consul's house, and others fled to H.M.S. *Superb* and the other ironclads. Finally a regiment was marched in order upon the rioters, and they were dispersed, and peace was restored. As we have said, the news of the riot created great alarm in Cairo, not merely among the Europeans, but in the highest official circles. On Sunday afternoon both Dervish Pasha and the Khedive appeared confident and in good spirits. Next morning there was a rumour that Cherif Pasha was stated to be trying to form a Cabinet, but at a meeting of Dervish Pasha, Arabi Pasha, and the European Consuls-General, Arabi Pasha was virtually acknowledged master of the situation, his guarantees being accepted for the maintenance of order, the "joint responsibility" being accepted by Dervish Pasha. This was followed on Tuesday by the Khedive and Dervish Pasha leaving Cairo for Alexandria, and Arabi Bey was left in possession of the Egyptian capital. Large bodies of troops were also sent to Alexandria to preserve order; and the seat of Government having now been transferred thither, Sir E. Malet and the other Diplomatic and Consular agents left Cairo the following day. At Alexandria there has been no renewal of the disturbances, the shops have been closed, and the town is occupied by the military, who patrol the streets, and busy themselves with taking all arms and even walking-sticks from the passers-by. The natives laugh and jeer at the Europeans, and the Consuls have recommended all foreigners who can possibly do so to leave without delay; and their advice is seconded by the conduct of the soldiery, who openly show their dislike of the task of protecting the Christians. There is no small difficulty, however, in finding transport ships, and those leaving are crowded to excess. As there is very little accommodation on board the ironclads, Admiral Seymour transferred as many as possible of the refugee women and children to the P. and O. steamer *Tanjore*, which took them to Venice. The Englishmen belonging to the fleet who were killed on Sunday were buried at sea on Tuesday, as it was feared that a naval funeral on land would lead to further disturbances. Four hundred and fifty arrests have been made in connection with the outrages on Sunday, but the soldiers who guard the prisoners manifestly sympathise with them, and may set them free at any moment. The Khedive has told *The Times* correspondent that he cannot express the disgrace he feels, "But for my wife and family, I should not care to live." Dervish Pasha now appears to be becoming extremely anxious, and it is stated that he and the Khedive have jointly telegraphed to the Porte, asking for the immediate despatch of 18,000 men.

The news of the Alexandria riots and the murder of the Europeans has naturally created great excitement throughout Europe. In Turkey the news created considerable sensation, and the Sultan held a Council of Ministers, and sent for Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, in order to express his regret at the occurrence, and especially that a British officer was amongst the killed and the British Consul amongst the wounded. GERMANY is as phlegmatic as ever, but is quietly preparing certain ironclads for use, if necessary. AUSTRIA is talking a good deal more, but is equally passive in her action, while ITALY, eager as ever to be to the fore, has taken the opportunity to declare in Parliament that she will not agree to armed intervention on the part of certain Powers, and only to the intervention of Turkey as a *pis aller*. The advisability of a Conference, however, is being warmly pressed upon the Porte by Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, notwithstanding the reply of the Ottoman Foreign Minister, that "Dervish Pasha's mission was a complete success, and that no Conference whatever is needed." The Alexandria outrages, however, appear to be fast paving the way to the speedy assembling of such a gathering.

In FRANCE, as indeed in England, the news was naturally received with considerable alarm and anxiety, and the Government was at once interpellated on the subject. M. de Freycinet frankly stated all he knew, and while he declared that it was impossible to say what measures would be taken, he assured the Chamber that all necessary steps would be taken to ensure due respect for their fellow-countrymen and for the honour of France. On Tuesday there was another interpellation in the Senate, when, while expressing his belief that the deplorable occurrences were due to "a purely accidental cause," he stated that steps for the protection of Frenchmen "have been in any case taken, with a view to every contingency." The Opposition papers have seized the occasion for attacking the Government for its Egyptian policy, and the Platonic nature of the occupation. Since the memorable Parliamentary duel between M. de Freycinet and M. Gambetta, the *République Française* has lost no opportunity of holding the present Cabinet and its policy up to scorn. M. Gambetta, now that he is in opposition, is much more like his old self, and it is far from unlikely that he will upset the Ministry before very long. Indeed, the Ministry suffered a severe defeat on Saturday, though, owing to the serious news from Egypt, it has passed almost unnoticed. Notwithstanding the Ministerial opposition, the Chamber adopted the abolition of the irremovability

of magistrates instead of the proposal for their temporary suspension, while the tribunals were re-modelled, and further decided that judges should be elected instead of being nominated by the State. M. Humbert, the Minister of Justice, at once resigned, but, M. Grévy, refusing to accept his resignation, he has taken a month's leave of absence to recover his equanimity. There is little other home news of interest. The insignia of the Golden Fleece was presented to President Grévy on Wednesday, when the Duc d'Aumale stood sponsor to him. In Paris the chief social topic is a "scientific drama," *Daniel Papin; or, the Invention of Steam*, by M. Louis Figuière, which has been a doubtful success at the Gaieté. The Académie has chosen Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, to fill the *fauteuil* of the late M. Auguste Barbier.

ITALY.—The funeral of General Garibaldi took place on Thursday week at Caprea, amid a tremendous storm. The coffin, which was covered with garlands of flowers, was borne to the grave by some of the survivors of the famous Thousand of Marsala. The mourners comprised a number of Ministers and the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, together with a host of political notabilities. Speeches were delivered over the grave, and as the coffin was lowered salutes were fired by the war vessels which had conveyed the mourners. The body had lain in state on a simple iron bedstead, attired in the well-known red shirt, the head being covered with a gold embroidered smoking-cap. The storm continued to rage throughout Friday, and it was not until Saturday that the ships were enabled to leave the island for the mainland. There has been much discussion throughout Italy respecting the disregard of General Garibaldi's wishes in not cremating his remains. His body was embalmed, and a rumour that the cremation may take place after all has been strengthened by the application of the Ministry to Parliament for funds to purchase the crematory apparatus of Professor Gorini. On Sunday there was a funeral procession at Rome in honour of Garibaldi, the chief feature being a large car drawn by eight horses, bearing a colossal bust of Garibaldi, on whose brows Italy was placing a wreath. A grand national funeral ceremony, however, has been decreed by Parliament, and will shortly take place. In this all the State functionaries, and civil, military, and provisional authorities will take part. The Island of Caprea has been presented to the nation by Garibaldi's heirs, and his sword by Colonel Chambers, to whom it had been given by Garibaldi some fifteen years ago.

The Assab Bay Treaty has now been published, the chief items being that Egypt recognises the sovereignty of Italy over the territory in question, and that the settlement there is to be of a purely commercial character, and not to be destined for military purposes, nor fortified to serve as a military post.

In GERMANY the Reichstag has practically thrown out the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, despite an earnest and passionate speech from Prince Bismarck. In this he vigorously defended his military policy. "Do you think," he asked, "that it gives me pleasure to keep such a huge army on foot? I know not if this be the case with France and Russia, but I can assure you that the millions of bayonets of our neighbours point to the centre of Europe as to a magnet. Our geographical position will always make us the object of our enemies' attention." Prince Bismarck then went on to speak of the difficulty of Parliamentary Government where so many factions existed, and pointed out that Mr. Gladstone found the same difficulty now that there were more than two parties in the British Parliament. Speaking of Protection, he declared that "all Protective nations are to a certain extent well-to-do. Other nations are always raising their duties, and England has only discarded them after becoming a strong and muscular champion who can challenge any one. England in this respect is a full-grown child."

RUSSIA.—Count Ignatieff, having failed like his predecessor in evolving order out of chaos, has at last resigned, and has been succeeded as Minister of the Interior by Count Tolstoy, who is chiefly known as a staunch and highly fanatical member of the Old Russian party. He is not altogether popular, and when he resigned the head of the Educational Department some years since, people are said to have embraced each other in the streets from joy. The fall of Count Ignatieff has caused considerable rejoicing not only in his own country, where he is intensely disliked by all but the ultra-Slav faction, but in Germany and Austria, where he was profoundly hated, but whether his successor will be any more philo-German than he was remains to be seen. The Israelite community will certainly benefit by the change, as Count Ignatieff, as far as can be judged, is to be blamed for not having taken more energetic steps for the prevention of the recent outrages on the Jews.

In AUSTRO-HUNGARY a new Common Minister of Finance has at length been found in M. de Kallay, whose chief function will be the supreme direction of Bosnia—an office as thankless as our own Viceroyalty of Ireland. He is considered to be a man of great vigour of mind, and in every way fit for the post. Great reforms are to be carried out in the annexed provinces, which sadly need some fostering care, as the country is now described as in a wretched condition, large numbers of the inhabitants having fled across the Montenegrin frontier.



THE Queen continues to make short excursions round Balmoral with Princess Beatrice and the two Princesses of Hesse, the Royal party having visited the Linn of Muich and Glen Gelder Shiel, and having called on the Misses Farquharson at Invercauld. On Sunday Her Majesty and the Princesses attended Divine Service at Crathie Church, where the Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated, and in the evening Principal Tulloch dined with the Queen. Her Majesty has also entertained at dinner Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, Colonel and Mr. J. A. Farquharson, and the Rev. A. Campbell. The Court will return to the south somewhat sooner than at first arranged, as the Queen intends to leave Balmoral for Windsor next Tuesday. Her Majesty will witness the final operations during the coming military manoeuvres at Aldershot.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday gave their usual Ascot picnic at Virginia Water. Although the weather was very threatening, the Royal party and their guests passed the evening on the water, and afterwards dined at the Fishing Cottage, where they gave a small dance. Spending Sunday at Cowarth Park, the Prince and Princess and their daughters returned to town on Monday, and Princess Christian also arrived on a visit. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess went to the House of Lords, where the Prince, with the Dukes of Edinburgh and Albany, voted with the minority in favour of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, while the Princess, with the Duchess of Albany, heard the Debate from the Royal box. In the evening the Royal party went to the French plays. On Tuesday the Prince went down to Gravesend, where he embarked on Mr. Pierce's steam yacht *Boadicea*, and witnessed the sailing matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. Later he called on the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and in the evening went to the French plays, and afterwards accompanied the Princess and Princess Christian to a dance given by the Russian Ambassador. The Prince and Princess on Wednesday went to the Agricultural Hall to watch the officers' competitions in the Military Tournament on behalf of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, and in the evening the Prince presided

at the Festival Dinner of the London Fever Hospital, and went to the *conversazione* of the College of Physicians. Last (Friday) night the Prince and Princess were to attend a special performance of *Tannhäuser* by the German Opera at Drury Lane in aid of the Royal College of Music; and to-day (Saturday) the Prince holds *levée*, and afterwards visits the City to unveil the statue of Sir Rowland Hill, and to be present at the Mansion House Banquet to Provincial Mayors. Next week the Royal visit to Bradford takes place.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were at the Vaudeville Theatre on Saturday night. On Monday they opened the new south transept of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington, and next evening they dined with the Russian Ambassador. On Wednesday the Duke went to Portland to take command of the First Reserve Squadron, which would start on its annual cruise either on Thursday or yesterday (Friday) evening, first to various Spanish ports, on its way to Gibraltar. The Duke hoists his flag on board the *Hercules*, and is accompanied by the Duchess, and by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the sea air being recommended for the Duke of Connaught, who has been indisposed, and was unable to command the attacking force in the Aldershot sham fight on Tuesday. He has accordingly been obliged to put off his visit to St. Thomas's Hospital, fixed for to-day (Saturday).—Princess Christian will go to Eastbourne on July 5th to lay the foundation stone of a hospital in memory of the Princess Alice. Prince Christian left England for Germany last week to be present at the Royal Christening at Potsdam.

The Czarina on Tuesday morning gave birth to a daughter—her fourth child and second girl. The baby is to be named Olga.—The infant son of Prince and Princess William of Prussia was christened with great festivities on Sunday at Potsdam, Princess Victoria, the baby's young aunt, giving the child to Emperor William, who presented his great-grandson to the clergyman. The child is named Frederick William Victor August Ernst, and has a long list of sponsors, among whom are Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Kings of Italy and Belgium.



MORE ABOUT "PARSIFAL."—The latest news from Bayreuth is to the effect that Madame and Herr Vogl, who were originally cast for Kundry and Parsifal, at the forthcoming performances of Wagner's new opera (or "miracle-play"), have begged to be released from their engagement, reason being, if we are rightly informed, that (as we stated in *The Graphic* last week) other singers, at special periods, are also to take charge of these important characters, and among them, Madame Materna (the original Brünnhilde of 1876), and Herr Winkelmann. A report obtained currency that, in consequence of an epidemic at Bayreuth and its immediate vicinities, the representations of the long-expected *Bühnenweihfestspiel* would be postponed. More recent information, however, happily for Wagner's many enthusiastic advocates, who look forward to his *Parsifal* with no less ardent curiosity than they did formerly to *Der Ring des Nibelungen*—shows that the rumour is without foundation. If reports from Germany may be credited, the Bayreuth magician has abandoned for the present his idea of writing an opera upon some incident connected with Greek mythology, and is already engaged upon the composition of a new "musical drama" entitled *Die Sieger*, the story of which is derived from a Brahminical legend.

CHESTER.—The Chester Music-Festival (the third since its recent setting on foot) has proved successful beyond expectation—a result to which all who were concerned in it contributed more or less heartily. The programme, well selected, did credit to the judgment of Dr. Bridge, whose orchestra and chorus (with Herr Straus as leader) were equally under his control, and who, by the production of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's *Prodigal Son* and the late Sterndale Bennett's *Woman of Samaria*, showed a sympathy for English music of the first class by no means too frequently manifested. Added to these were Dr. Bridge's own secular cantata, *Boadicea*, which appears to give more satisfaction each time it is heard, and a very ingenious arrangement of the Old Hundredth Psalm, in guise of the first part of a motet for eight-part chorus, especially prepared for the occasion by that highly-esteemed musician and *littérateur*, Dr. Pole. The solo vocalists, including in their ranks such singers as Madame Marie Roze, Misses Annie Marriott and Mary Davies (sopranos), Mesdames Mudie Bolingbroke, and Patey (contraltos), Messrs. Guy and Maas (tenors), Messrs. F. King and Hilton (basses), could hardly have been excelled in competency. The principal oratorio on the opening day was Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, which, despite the feeble opposition of our modern "advanced" school, continues its hold upon the public, and is likely, for many years henceforth, to maintain it. As much too may be predicted of Spohr's *Last Judgment*. Altogether the third Chester Festival, adjudged in accordance with its merits, was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed. The more of such "provincial" music-gatherings the better for Art and vocalisation. It should be added that the performances of sacred music were given in the Cathedral, the secular music in the Concert Hall, where Handel's *Acis and Galatea* was a feature.

WAIFS.—The second volume of C. F. Pohl's valuable biography of Joseph Haydn has been published at Leipzig. It is highly spoken of in a masterly criticism contributed to the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, by Dr. Edouard Hanslick, a translation of which, from the practised pen of Mr. J. V. Bridgeman, appears in *The Musical World*.—The admirers of legitimate French music, overflowing with spontaneous tune, will be glad to hear that Auber's *Fra Diavolo* had obtained a genuine success at Turin.—The Royal Theatre in Hanover has closed this year earlier than usual, in order that certain essential modifications may be effected in the interior, with a view to public safety. The disaster at the Ring in Vienna seems to have read a wholesome lesson to all theatre-going Europe.—Franz Abt's successor as conductor at the Ducal Théâtre, Brunswick, will in all probability be Herr Hermann Riedl.—The Russian papers appear greatly satisfied with a late Imperial rescript doing away with all impediments to free enterprise in theatrical undertakings at Moscow and St. Petersburg.—The *Ring des Nibelungen* is to be given "in its integrity" at Prague during the middle of October next.—The monument to Roger, the most popular of French tenors, until he left the Opéra Comique, where he reigned supreme, for the larger theatre in the Rue Lepelletier, to "create" the part of Jean de Leyde in Meyerbeer's *Prophète*, which overtaxed his physical resources, is to be "inaugurated" on the 28th of this month.—Madame Annette Essipoff, "la Fée du piano," as she is aptly styled by those who hold that the keys should be caressed rather than belaboured, has returned to Vienna, where she intends passing the summer.—The revivals of Gluck's comic work, *Der betrogene Kadi*, at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, has proved, as we anticipated, a success.—It is now once more asserted that Verdi has really almost completed his new opera set to a libretto by Arrigo Boito. We shall be induced to think at last that the promised *Jago* has no more absolute reality in it than that accorded to "Mrs. Harris," the fanciful creation of Sairey Gamp.





**HOSPITAL SUNDAY.**—Special appeals were made last Sunday in about 1,800 places of worship in the metropolis as compared with 1,600 last year. At Westminster Abbey the Dean preached in the morning, Canon Barry in the afternoon, and the Bishop of Carlisle in the evening; whilst at St. Paul's Cathedral there were also three services, the preachers being the Bishop of London, Archdeacon Hessey, and Prebendary Grier. At the Metropolitan Tabernacle Mr. Spurgeon preached to a congregation of "strangers," to whom the regular worshippers had given up their seats. Collections were made in the Jewish Synagogues on the previous day, and the Lord Mayor made his customary appeal to those who were prevented from attending Divine Service. The amount received at the Mansion House up to Wednesday was 14,000*l*.

**THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION** held its annual meeting on Tuesday. Mr. C. Wood, the President, in his inaugural address, said that the present time was one of trust and expectation, which might precede a fresh outbreak of the storm, but which they would find hope was the prelude of returning peace. They must not, however, look upon a truce as a permanent peace, and it was necessary, therefore, that there should be no misunderstanding as to their position. The Union had nothing to unsay, nothing to retract. It rejected the authority of the Privy Council and of the Courts subject to its jurisdiction. In spiritual matters it maintained the integrity of the Ornaments Rubric, and it held, in regard to the Judicial Committee and the tribunal presided over by Lord Penzance, that the Church of England had drifted into a position where, if any reform were to be hoped for, resistance to the encroachments of the civil power had become an absolute necessity. The Revs. Mr. Green, Mr. Enraght, Mr. Mackonochie, and others were prepared to make sacrifices of themselves for the restoration of the Church's peace, but would never countenance the giving up of the liberties of the Church. Resolutions were passed condemning the imprisonment of the reverend gentleman, and it was announced that over 1,500*l*. had been subscribed as a testimonial for Mr. Green.

**A RITUALISTIC FESTIVAL.**—Thursday last week being known in the Roman Catholic Church as the Feast of Corpus Christi, was celebrated by the Ritualistic body the "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament" by solemn celebrations of the Holy Eucharist in no fewer than 51 metropolitan and 199 provincial churches.

**THE NEW CANON OF WINCHESTER.**—The Rev. George Butler, who recently resigned the Principalship of Liverpool College, has been preferred by Mr. Gladstone to the Canonry of Winchester, vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Canon Wilberforce to the See of Newcastle.

**THE LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION** held its annual meeting the other day under the presidency of the Bishop of London, who said that forty new district parishes had been created, but as no end could be seen to the increase of the population of the metropolis, the Society had much work before it. The report stated that a legacy of 105,000*l*. had just been bequeathed to it.

**THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH** contradicts the statement that he intends holding open-air services on Sunday evenings. He has only promised to co-operate if by a combined effort of the local clergy and Nonconformist ministers such services are arranged for.

**THE REV. DUFF MACDONALD'S** petition to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland against the resolution adopted last year in respect of the charges made against him in connection with his alleged ill-treatment of the natives at Blantyre, Eastern Africa, was referred to a special committee, upon whose recommendation the Assembly, while declining to reverse the findings of last year, have now recorded their opinion that Mr. Macdonald was not guilty of cruelty or retaliation, that every allowance should be made for his youth, and the indefinite and perplexing instructions he had received; and that nothing which had occurred could detract from the testimony borne to the good work done by him, or from his high character and proved Christian zeal.

**THE REV. H. R. HAWES,** preaching on Sunday last to a large congregation at St. James's, Marylebone, said that in the career of Garibaldi there were striking resemblances to that of David. Both were often hunted into exile, each was a master of irregular warfare, yet with commensurate powers of organisation, and a born general; each welded together into one kingdom a divided people, and each bowed the heart of a nation like one man. After the service the congregation passed through the vestry to view the loan collection of Garibaldi and Mazzini relics, which Mr. Hawes announces will be again open to-morrow evening (Sunday), and also on week nights, from Tuesday, the 20th inst., until Saturday, the 24th.



**GIPSIES** on the stage are apt to prove rather tiresome, chiefly by reason of their too obvious efforts to present themselves under sentimental and picturesque conditions. When Mr. Sims, however, became disposed to take them in hand, as was manifested to the world by his borrowing the title of the late Mr. Borrow's novel, *The Romany Rye*, for the name of his new play, there was some ground to expect that we were about to see gypsies as they are, and not as they appear in suburban melodramas, or even in Middleton and Rowley's old play, founded on a novel of Cervantes, the story of which is familiar to modern audiences through Weber's *Preciosa* and Balfe's *Bohemian Girl*. Little of the realistic view of gipsy life, however, is to be found in the new drama produced at the PRINCESS'S Theatre on Saturday evening. Mr. Sims's gipsy hero is, after all, only half a gipsy, for while his mother was of the tribe, his father who married and then deserted her was an English country gentleman. For the rest Jack Hearne exhibits little trace of the rough ways of his companions, and is even capable of assuring the young person on whom he bestows his affections—the refined and delicate granddaughter of a drunken old burglar named Hekett, keeping a bird and dog shop in Seven Dials—that "the gipsy tents grow dark without the light of those eyes." Truth and nature, in fact, are not to be looked for in this elaborate production, except the unwelcome truth and nature which are to be found among the lowest and most degraded class of street folk, whose habitual talk, as here reproduced with something of M. Zola's brutal and unnecessary frankness, is not edifying, and we regret to have to add not at all times amusing. In brief, the story which this piece unfolds in five acts, with no fewer than seventeen changes of scene, is a purely artificial web of incidents arising out of Hearne's rascally half-brother Philip Royston's efforts to deprive Hearne of his rightful patrimony, and to defeat the just claims of Hearne's sweetheart, Gertie Hekett, to other property unlawfully withheld in like manner. The former object the unscrupulous Royston—backed by an extraordinary professional gentlemen, who not only

devises, and aids, and abets his projects, but personally assists in carrying them out—seeks to attain by false accusations, violence, and even deliberately-planned murder. The latter he compasses by the simple scheme of forcibly abducting the young woman, with a view to extinguish her legal claims by making her his wife. It is not difficult to imagine how this double thread of policy enables the dramatist to take the spectator to a gipsy encampment, a bird shop in St. Giles's, a rogue's lodging-house, a suburban racecourse, the deck of an emigrant ship, a murderous den in Ratcliffe Highway, the shores of the River Thames, and other localities, both ugly and picturesque, while he also attains abundant opportunities for assembling those picturesquely energetic mobs for which Mr. Sims has a special predilection. The whole is thus exciting enough, if a little bewildering; and the scenes, though apt to be sometimes repulsive, really arouse the imagination. This particularly applies to the attempt to drug and murder the hero by dropping him into the river at Wapping, a very striking effect being here attained by Mr. Walter Hann's moonlight view of the river. The story, however, does not lay hold of the sympathies of the spectator so directly as that of *The Lights of London*, nor is the author so careful to preserve a wholesome tone amidst the scenes of misery, poverty, and brutality to which he introduces us. Hence the efforts of Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake, though energetic and picturesque enough, do not succeed in the same degree in concentrating the attention and the sympathy of the spectators upon the ups and downs of their career, or the multitudinous mishaps which disturb so long the course of their "true love." The play, with its long list of personages and rapid succession of incidents, was nevertheless well received, and is not unlikely to be steadily patronised by that large class of playgoers who like melodrama of a full-flavoured sort.

Signor Rossi's sudden, and, according to his present intentions, brief reappearance on the London stage, would probably have attracted more attention if it had not coincided with Madame Bernhardt-Damala's brilliant and fascinating performances at the Gaiety. As it is, the interest awakened in his performances has fallen considerably short of what would be required to fill the vast space of Her Majesty's Theatre. His *King Lear* has neither gained nor lost in power since he was here, playing at Drury Lane, six years ago. It is a performance displaying all the resources of the actor's art, in combination with fine gifts. In the way of flashes of genius it is less remarkable, though there are here and there to be noted some noble exceptions. Of these is his half-incredulous, half-curious survey of the form and features of the cruel Goneril, as if his daughter, so hideously transformed, must perforce reveal some outward token of the inward change. Again, at the end of the third act, where the fool, humouring his fancy that he is going to bed, takes him gently by the feet while he sinks slowly into a happy sleep. Signor Rossi has manifestly made a careful study of the characteristics of madness. We have hitherto said nothing of his odd experiment of surrounding himself with actors and actresses who, without exception, speak the original lines of the poet, while he, on the contrary, speaks an Italian version. In truth, absurd as this is, the spectator comes, after awhile, to lose no little of his sense of the anomaly in the excitement of the scene. Unfortunately, the Italian version of Lear's speeches, which is in prose, is rather flat; nor is it much improved by the actor's occasional departure from this version as given in the official book of words provided for visitors whose ears are unused to Italian sounds. "Sarest voi la mia figlia Cordelia?" is a poor rendering of—

For as I am a man, I think this lady  
To be my child Cordelia!

Nor is "Io credo che sia la mia figlia Cordelia!" which Signor Rossi preferred, much better. It is an example of the treatment of the text that from this exquisitely touching address both the translator and the actor pass over altogether the pathetic words:—

And all the skill I have  
Remembers not these garments, nor I know not  
Where I did lodge last night.

Signor Rossi is better supported than is customary in the case of "star" actors on a short engagement—Mr. John Ryder playing Kent, Miss Louise Moodie, Goneril; Mr. Vernon, Edgar; Mr. Edmund Lyons the fool; and Miss Lydia Cowell, Cordelia. The latter lady's performance, indeed, was especially noteworthy for its sweetness, grace, and touching simplicity.

Mr. Irving, it appears, will not play Macbeth, or Othello, or Vanderdecken, or Digby Grant in the United States. His programme will, according to the *Daily News*, be limited to *Hamlet*, *Richard III.*, *Louis XI.*, *The Lyons Mail*, *Richelieu*, *Charles I.*, *The Bells*, *Eugene Aram*, and *The Belle's Stratagem*. On his return in the spring of the following year—if the present arrangements remain unchanged—he will at once reappear at the Lyceum, and play there with his company till the end of the season. We are assured by the same authority that Mr. Irving, immediately after the close of the LYCEUM season at the end of next month, will start on a trip to the United States, though he will not act there until the commencement of his engagement in October, 1883.

The public interest in Madame Bernhardt-Damala's performances at the Gaiety have exhibited no symptoms of decline during the week. On Monday last she appeared for the first time as *Blanche de Chelles*, in M. Octave Feuillet's *Le Sphinx*, a part hitherto played only by Mlle. Croizette. Herein, as in her previous impersonations, she created a powerful impression; but the piece is not one that has much attraction for English audiences, and it has not since been repeated. Madame Bernhardt-Damala's engagement closes to-day. This afternoon she will play in *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, and to-night in *La Dame aux Camelias*—this, her farewell performance, being devoted to her benefit.

A new and original comedy in three acts, entitled *Fibs*, and written by Mr. Welborn Tylar, was produced at TOOLE'S Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. Unfortunately, we are not able, at least on the evidence on what may be presumed to be a maiden work, to hail in the author a valuable acquisition to the ranks of our contemporary dramatists. The piece is flimsy in story, and rather old-fashioned in its farcical expedients. It was fairly well played by a company which included Mr. Edward Price, Mr. Garden, Mr. Irish, Miss Lavis, Miss Dora Vivian, and last, but certainly not least, Miss Clara Jacks.

The elaborate melodrama by Messrs. Pettitt and Conquest, produced at the Princess's Theatre some years ago, with the title of *Queen's Evidence*, has been revived at the SURREY Theatre, where it seems likely to enjoy renewed popularity. Mr. Harry Jackson represents his original character of Mr. Isaacs, much to the delight of Surrey audiences.



**UNSCRUPULOUS MONEY LENDERS** will do well to note the decision which was given on Tuesday in the Queen's Bench in the case of Sanguinetti v. Bouverie, in which the plaintiff sought to recover 1,390*l*. upon bills which a young man, who had just come of age, had, while a minor, given in exchange for a loan at 60 per cent. interest, and jewellery sold to him at double its value. The jury wanted to give a verdict for 200*l*., but Mr. Justice Stephens, who, in summing up had commented strongly on the

"rascality and infamy" of the transaction, ruled that they must find for the whole amount or for the defendant. The jury took the latter alternative, and judgment was entered accordingly.

**A LUNACY INQUIRY** was held on Tuesday at the Law Institution, before Mr. Graham, one of the Masters in Lunacy, and a jury of nineteen, concerning the alleged insanity of a Mr. Noyes, who, some two years and a half ago, was committed for libel, and sent on a Home Office warrant to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. The evidence went to show that Mr. Noyes was an ardent believer in Spiritualism and Mesmerism, and that, under what he conceived to be the influence of the "Invisibles," he had written libellous letters to various persons, and had also been guilty of certain acts of violence. The jury, by a majority of thirteen to six, found that he was of unsound mind, but they urged his removal from Broadmoor to a private asylum. Mr. Noyes protested against the verdict as most cruel.

**THE REVOLVER AGAIN.**—"Accidents" with firearms are now becoming so common that their occurrence is looked upon almost as a matter of course. Two are reported this week, one at Liverpool, where a servant girl has been shot dead by her master, who "forgot" that the revolver he drew upon her was loaded; and the other at a Good Templar meeting at Aberdeen, where a boy of fifteen sent a bullet through the body of another lad.

**THE ANTI-MENDICITY SOCIETY** last year procured the conviction and punishment of 607 fraudulent and habitual beggars. Of 1,730 begging-letter cases which came before them, 500 were found to be deserving, and were relieved; 300 were detected as fraudulent; and the remainder were still the subject of inquiry.

**THE GLOVE FIGHT IN A CHAPEL.**—Mr. Garrett Elliott, the promoter of this pugilistic contest, who exaggerated his offence by keeping out of the way until "he thought the affair had blown over," has been more severely dealt with than those who assisted in and patronised the entertainment. He has been fined 25*l*. and costs, and ordered to find sureties for 200*l*. for his future good behaviour.

**RULES OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.**—Mr. Justice Chitty has granted to a member of "The Catholic and Apostolic Church" an interim injunction, restraining his fellow-members from placing him on the register of the expelled, for refusing to confess the "sin" of consulting a solicitor as to his claim to a pecuniary interest in the church.

**SIR FRANCIS LYCETT'S WILL**, by which he left 175,000*l*. to the Wesleyan body, subject to the life interest of his widow, was disputed in the Probate Division on Wednesday by one of his nephews, on the ground of alleged unsoundness of mind; but after some evidence had been taken, the contention was withdrawn, and the jury found in favour of the will.

**THE "FREIHEIT"** was not published last week, a small sheet being issued in its stead reciting the facts of the legal proceedings by the "miserable police brood of the English Government," and declaring that the enemies of the Social Revolution are greatly mistaken if they suppose they have made an end of the paper.

**MR. HARRY WALL**, the gentleman who is constantly on the watch for vocalists, professional or amateur, who inadvertently sing songs the musical copyright of which belongs to him, although no statement of the fact appears upon the published copies, has this week won two extremely barren victories in the Law Courts, the jury in each case awarding him one shilling damages, whilst the judge, Mr. Justice Day, showed his sense of the merits of the claims by awarding the defendants their costs.

**A PAINFUL CASE.**—Policemen are frequently found fault with for alleged neglect or excess of duty, and very little thought is given to the wearisome and unthankful nature of their occupation, or to the constant dangers to which they are exposed. Constable Hewett, 463 G, who a short time ago had occasion to remove a gang of disorderly young roughs from a court in St. Giles's, was attacked by them with pick-axe and spade handles, and the result of their violence is that he is now a raging lunatic in the workhouse. Two of his brutal assailants have been sentenced to a term of five years' penal servitude, but this can be small consolation to his widowed mother, who depended upon him for support, or to his young wife with her first-born not yet weaned.



**THE SEASON.**—Over an average rainfall has marked the last fortnight, but farmers do not seem troubled, except in early districts where haymaking had begun. Wheat threatened to be extremely short of straw, and this the moisture is expected to do something to obviate. Barley, which was showing a poor colour, is regaining a proper hue, and is now growing fast. Oats, likewise, have palpably benefited by the recent rains. Beans promise well as a rule, but we now hear of a good deal of aphid being about. Mangolds and potatoes are coming up nicely, and stock continue to do well.

**THE HOP GARDENS** are very full of fly and lice, in spite of which the bine has a strong and rapid growth. Washing is engaging the attention of farmers, who have been helped materially therein by the recent heavy thunder showers. Chances thus far are in favour of the plant vanquishing its insect enemies. The growth up to the beginning of the month was steadily healthy, and farmers maintain a hopeful attitude.

**FARM ACCOUNTS.**—The Royal Agricultural Society have decided upon offering a prize of twenty pounds for the best and simplest form of keeping farm accounts, including all field operations, breeding, feeding, &c., the copyright to belong to the winner for fourteen years.

**THE CENTRAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE** have resolved on the motion of Mr. C. S. Read:—"That this Council, having considered the Bills of Mr. Chaplin, Sir Thomas Acland, and Mr. James Howard, approves the principle of compensating outgoing tenants for improvements the value whereof remains unexhausted at the end of the tenancy, and declares its preference for the method adopted by the Bill of Mr. Chaplin, by which compensation is secured to a tenant either by law, by custom, or by agreement."

**FORTHCOMING SHOWS.**—Several important Shows are fixed to take place before the end of the month. Of these the most important is that which will be held at Brighton from the 22nd to the 26th. This, both for number of exhibits and for the local preparations made, will probably be one of the most remarkable of provincial exhibitions. At Norwich, on the 22nd and 23rd, the always interesting Norfolk Show will be held; while Essex farmers had their Exhibition a week earlier, on Wednesday and Thursday at Braintree. Andover Horse Show provided Hampshire with an attraction for Thursday and Friday. Peterborough was to be the site of a Show on the same days as the Braintree Exhibition. The Alexandra Palace Horse Show is fixed for Friday and four following days.

**THE DEVON AND CORNWALL FARMERS** assembled at the local Chamber of Agriculture have resolved "That an Arrears Bill is necessary in the present condition of Ireland, and approves of the proposal of the Government regarding the Surplus Church Funds,"

(Continued on page 618)





CORPORAL EDWARD FOWLER, CAMERONIANS (SCOTCH RIFLES)  
Victoria Cross for Bravery at Inhlobane Mountain

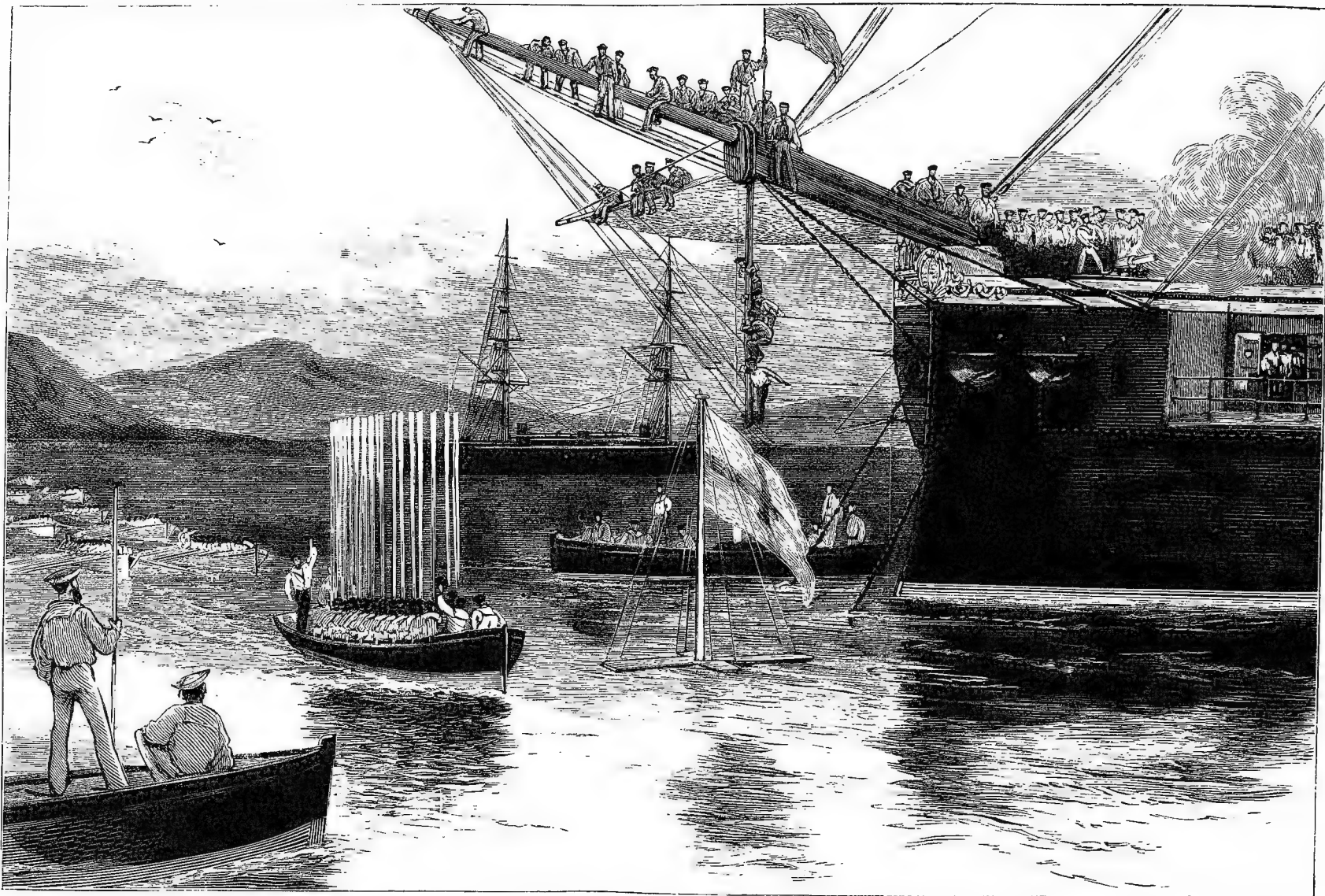


CORPORAL JAMES MURRAY, CONNAUGHT RANGERS  
Victoria Cross for Bravery in Sortie at Elandsfontein



CORPORAL MORRIS WHALER, CONNAUGHT RANGERS  
Distinguished Conduct Medal for Bravery at Lydenburg

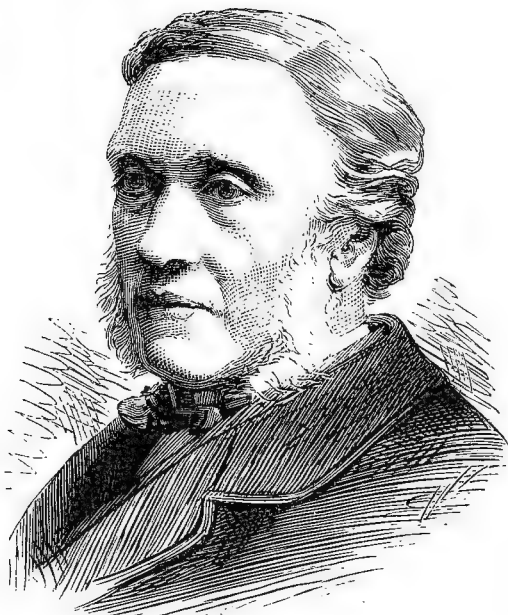
SOLDIERS RECENTLY DECORATED BY THE QUEEN



WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET—THE REGATTA IN SUDA BAY: THE “BACCHANTE’S” LAUNCH WINNING THE ALL-COMERS’ RACE



THE HON. JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU  
Premier of the Province of Quebec, Canada



PROFESSOR JAMES SPENCE, SURGEON  
Died June 6, aged 60



JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL, F.R.S., ENGINEER  
Died June 8, aged 74





To write two closely-printed volumes about America in a polished style, and to fill them with matter at once significant and entertaining, requires no ordinary skill. Dr. W. H. Russell possesses such skill, he possesses also a vast experience; and it is not too much to say that there are very few writers who could produce such a work as his "Hesperother" (2 vols. : S. Low and Co.). It was avowedly written in order that the friends of the author's party might have a record of the Expedition; in short, the interest of the volumes is chiefly personal. Nevertheless, and in spite of an unusually rapid and succinctly planned run, the result is a very able and entirely readable sketch of the United States and to some extent of Canada, their peoples, occupations, pleasures, and delinquencies, as they may be studied at the present moment. Dr. Russell accompanied the Duke of Sutherland's party of a few gentlemen and one lady, on a tour which extended over some three months. His book, therefore, has nothing novel to say of exploration, scenery, or sport; but its descriptions, anecdotes, incidents, and sketches of character make very good reading. Dr. Russell has a ready and a graceful gift of graphic description, a vein of pleasant humour, a sympathy with human ills and sorrows, as well as a keen eye for follies and foibles, and he has an apparently inexhaustible fund of good stories, which he tells particularly well. It is natural here and there to find him dwelling on reminiscences of the War, as he revisits sadly familiar scenes, or meets military friends and acquaintances. These memories will be interesting to many on both sides of the Atlantic. Some parts of the book have already seen the light in the shape of letters to the *Morning Post*, amongst them some rather severe comments on the atrocious murders which are so deplorable a feature of life in the Western States. Dr. Russell's strictures provoked some rather wild retorts from the American press; but his answer, backed by copious quotations from the retorting journals themselves, is quite conclusive, and shows that he was more than justified. In fact, the rampancy of crime on the Western borders is a very big blot on American administration. As might be expected, the remarks on political corruption and the Indian question are weighty and pointed; but the notes on the Irish in America, and the Irish trouble generally, might very well have been strengthened in the face of the revelations of the last year or so. As regards manners and customs, the author notes "one great change" since he was last in the States. Except by a "professional interviewer," not one of the party was asked "What do you think, sir, of our country?" Dr. Russell, however, appears to doubt whether the change results from the ridicule which the custom brought down upon Yankee heads, or from an increased sense of the greatness of the country.

Miss E. C. Hope-Edwards's "Eau-de-Nil" (Bentley) is the outcome of a trip to Egypt and the Nile, made last winter with her brother. Like the mass of those volumes of sketches, diaries, letters, journals, and other varieties of travel-literature with which the reader is overwhelmed, and which are as a rule carefully compiled from local guide-books, the author has little or nothing that is new to give the world; but her account of her experiences is both interesting and amusing. Churches, mosques, bazaars, streets, people, all are treated in a simple unpretentious fashion, which contrasts very pleasantly with the high-flown rhetoric with which, alas, we are too familiar. Miss Hope-Edwards, too, has a sense of humour, and her conversations with her dragoon, and various other individuals, are often very laughable, and always bright and interesting. Altogether, the book is readable, and gives a fair general idea of the scenes and the people with which it deals. But it has neither index nor table of contents; which is inconvenient—especially to the reviewer.

The author of "On Board a Union Steamer" (W. H. Allen and Co.) disclaims the idea that his work is an advertisement. It is essentially a compilation, and grew out of "an old tattered *Saturday Review*." As a matter of fact it contains a vast mass of curious information collected from almost every point of the compass. It presents an odd mixture of the serious and the trivial. It runs "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." We are told about ostrich farms, the *Challenger* soundings, and St. Helenian ghost-stories; antarctic currents, and "consignments of wives to missionaries"; the mythical sunken continent of Atlantis, and the culture of quinine. The sea-serpent, of course, does not escape attention, and lighthouses, St. Helena literature, and pendulum experiments are appropriately introduced. Some of the chapters are severely scientific; others as light as the most voracious fiction-swallower could desire. Such a *pot-pourri* ought certainly to be popular, for it appeals to all tastes; and Captain S. P. Oliver must be credited with having hit upon a happy idea. The appendix contains exhaustive accounts of the wrecks of the Company's vessels—the memorable wreck of the *Grosvenor* included—and there is a very necessary index.

"Sketches of Progress," by R. A. Essery (Simpkin, Marshall), is a mass of comparisons of the past with the present, apparently intended for the entertainment of the rising generation. We are told that man is dust, and the author appears to consider that the condition of the ass is as miserable now as it was in Balaam's time. Mr. Essery is also of opinion that the breeding of horses and cattle is incapable of further advancement, and that the printing machine is a copy of the human tongue. He sheds tears over the superannuation of sedan chairs, and mourns the decadence of the fine old English gentleman. These and a thousand other matters come in for praise or scorn; and Mr. Essery seems to have constituted himself a sort of lord chief justice of things in general. In one place he says, "As a little learning is a dangerous thing, so perhaps it may account in some degree for the scenes we have been considering." Altogether this is a remarkably chaotic piece of scribbling; it will, however, afford a quarter of an hour's hearty amusement, though that is not exactly what the author intended.

"Three in Norway" (Longmans) is, from the literary point of view, an amateurish piece of work by "Two of Them." It is brightly written, but there is a rather damaging tendency towards feeble joking, and a wearisome sort of humorousness. As a chatty account of an enjoyable tour, it has its merits; to the sportsman it is likely to prove useful; and even the envious persons who "know Norway well" may be fairly said to have a chance of finding something novel in its pages. The "Three," in short, set up their camp in the "Jötunfjeld," in a district lying but a comparatively short distance from the beaten track, and yet little known to the great bulk of travellers and holiday-makers. The place, indeed, is almost a solitude, with neither roads nor inns; the hunter makes his own bread in an improvised oven, and takes his rest at night in the hay. Sport is not plentiful, on the whole; but there is reindeer and there is trout, and both seem more than usually shy. Anybody who intends to spend his vacation amidst the lakes and mountains of the Norseland will do well to peruse the volume, which, if at times depressingly humorous, is fairly well illustrated, and will certainly tell him something new.

The reason why "Avon" wrote "How I Became a Sportsman" (Chapman and Hall) is by no means obvious. Its usefulness is doubtful, its interest slight in the extreme. Its nine or ten long chapters are devoted to the very ordinary events of the daily

existence of a country lad, and, farther on, of a young man living in a fox-hunting locality. He says a good deal about his first donkey-ride, his first shot, and his first trout. The only thing that would compensate for thus elaborating the commonplace would be some brilliancy of description. This, however, "Avon" does not give us; and his English is not only odd, but occasionally incomprehensible.

Lady Dedlock and her kindred, like most of Dickens's attempts to depict the "Hupper Suckles," are rather stiff and unreal, yet this, the melodramatic portion of "Bleak House," owing perhaps to the pathos of Jo, the crossing sweeper, which has made it a stock theatrical favourite, is perhaps the most attractive to modern audiences. These remarks are suggested by the twenty-seventh volume of the "Charles Dickens Edition de Luxe," published by Chapman and Hall, Limited, and printed by Messrs. R. Clay, Sons, and Taylor. The desire on the part of the publishers to attain precise accuracy in the text is almost painfully laudable. Some hawk-eyed person has fished out one or two printer's errors in preceding volumes, so here we are supplied with a couple of new leaves. The latter part of Bleak House is decidedly sensational, and Browne's drawings are correspondingly effective. "Our Mutual Friend" (Vol. XXVIII. of the series) is illustrated by Marcus Stone. He is really bolder, bolder, and more artistic than Browne, yet somehow he does not suit Dickens's genius so well. "Boz" and "Phiz" ought never to have dissolved partnership.

We have received from Mr. Elliot Stock the fifth edition of Mr. R. Herne Shepherd's "Bibliography of Ruskin." It brings the record of Mr. Ruskin's published works up to the most recent date, and is an invaluable possession to every student of that great writer.

In "The Tourist's Guide to Dorsetshire," by Mr. R. N. Worth; "The Tourist's Guide to Cambridgeshire," by Mr. Arthur George Hill, F.S.A.; and "The Tourist's Guide to Berkshire," by Mr. Edward Walford, we have three more of Mr. Edward Stanford's compact and handy little guide-books. All contain full and accurate information on the respective counties. The arrangement is simple, and the maps are good.

Mr. Edward Walford is also responsible for the compilation of "The Shilling Knightage," "The Shilling Peerage," "The Shilling Baronetage," and "The Shilling House of Commons," all for 1882 (David Bogue). Much information is packed into each of these diminutive volumes, which are rendered additionally useful by the introductory essays.

"Bayonet-Fencing and Sword Practice," by Captain Alfred Hutton (William Clowes and Sons, Limited), is a thoroughly practical manual, precise and clear, and not encumbered with unnecessary explanations.

The great and increasing interest taken in the game of lawn-tennis is shown by the publication of "The Lawn-Tennis Annual for 1882," by Mr. L. S. F. Winslow (Frederick Warne). Only enthusiasts will care for the reports of matches played during last year, which fill nearly the whole of this volume; but all tennis-players will be interested to see the rules for the game as approved by the All-England Lawn-Tennis Club and the M.C.C.

Those who want to spend their holidays in what are, comparatively speaking, untrodden districts, cannot do better than visit Iceland, taking with them Mr. W. G. Lock's "Guide to Iceland" and "Askja, Iceland's Largest Volcano" (published by the author at 16, Kingston Terrace, Charlton, Kent). Nobody who cannot "rough it" ought to try touring in Iceland, for the farmhouse accommodation, which is all that is to be had in the country places, is most uncouth, and everything has to be carried on packhorses. But the island is intensely interesting. It might allure a Whymper or an O'Donovan, for there are virgin peaks and trackless lava deserts. Sport is plentiful and exciting; and the geologist has the most ample materials for study. Mr. Lock's books are thoroughly good guides. "Askja" is an interesting contribution to geography; and the "Guide" is most minute, giving even exact directions for the manufacture of the best sort of packing-cases for pony travelling, and the "take-up-thy-bed-and-walk" sleeping-sack. The map is very good, and on a larger scale than those previously published.

"Madeira: Its Scenery, and How to See It," by Ellen M. Taylor (Edward Stanford), contains "the practical knowledge and personal experience gained in a life-long acquaintance with Madeira and its beauties." It is unpretending in style, and stuffed with useful information on routes, hotels, currency, excursions, fauna and flora, customs, agriculture, &c., while bits of history and anecdote, judiciously employed, brighten the pages. Altogether, this may be recommended as an excellent guide.



THE plot of "The Water Tower," a story, by Mrs. Hibbert Ware (3 vols. : Tinsley Bros.), is a good idea of a somewhat sensational kind rendered ineffective, if not altogether wasted, by faulty construction. The main incident is the witness, in a *camera obscura*, by the heroine, of a murder committed by her lover. Mrs. Ware informs her readers that the same incident has been employed by another novelist, but that her story was brought out in a periodical without any knowledge of the fact on her part, nor are we aware of the case to which she alludes. Certainly the incident should prove fertile as the starting point of a plot in skilful hands. Mrs. Ware, however, has simply made it the cause of an estrangement between the two lovers, not to be healed until, too late, the supposed murderer is able to accuse himself of nothing worse than justifiable homicide. The whole of this extraordinary machinery therefore is merely set in motion to bring about such a separation between a young man and a young woman as less clever novelists contrive, every day, to effect with the merest straws. All that follows is simply more or less amusing patchwork, without reference to any leading motive, or indeed to anything in particular. The time is laid far back in the century, and a promise of prominence is given to various exciting topics which is in no case fulfilled. A reader who is perpetually led to expect "sensation" is not satisfied with the mere supposition that a missing boy may have fallen into the hands of Burke and Hare, especially as that part of the scene is laid in Edinburgh, apparently for the purpose of raising unfounded hopes in those whose appetite for horrors has not yet been spoiled. Another weak point of "The Water Tower" is the introduction of bits of characters, not because they have a bearing upon the story, but because Mrs. Ware seems to have been personally acquainted with them, as in the case of a boy without arms. But some of these character sketches are decidedly good, taken apart from their surroundings. Robert Norris, though he has as little to do with things as Burke and Hare, is an excellent sketch of clever and barren versatility. Indeed barren cleverness is the best short description we can give of the entire novel.

"A Broken Lily," by Mrs. Mortimer Collins (3 vols. : Hurst and Blackett), is also not without considerable cleverness. It is brightly written and fairly interesting, though the interest is by no means of the highest and truest kind. On the score of good taste alone objection must more or less be taken to the entire scheme of the novel. The relations between Thornton Meadows and his supposed step-daughter are too much those of father and child to make the growth of a different kind of love between them either probable or agreeable, nor is this the only instance of a tendency in

dangerous directions. Mrs. Collins indeed consistently keeps on the right side of the road, but she might have done better justice to her talent by choosing another road altogether. The novel is constructed entirely without the aid of incident, and draws its interest wholly from portraiture and conversation. Nobody, if Miss Green, the mischief-maker, be excepted, is particularly life-like, and the male characters, especially, are drawn with an over-feminine pen. But, in spite of all its faults, "A Broken Lily" will be found something more than merely readable by persons with a stronger liking for sentimental topics than happens to be our own.

"Scotch Marriages," by Sarah Tytler (3 vols. : Smith, Elder, and Co.), is a collection of tales owing their collective title to the accident that their heroines were Scotch girls and were married. Upon the distinctively Scottish marriage laws the stories do not turn—not even in the case of "Lady Peggy," who did happen to be married clandestinely before witnesses. Certainly the tales are none the worse, and are probably all the better, for not carrying out the suggestion of their title. None are so slight as collected stories mostly are: all are interesting, and full of human nature and local colour. "Hamesucken" may be especially mentioned. With regard to two of the principal tales, "Lady Peggy" and "Harry Ba'four's Elopement," an unfortunate confusion of their pages together in the copy before us renders us less clear concerning them than in our judgment of their companions.

In "At Ye Grene Griffin, or Mrs. Treadwell's Cook," a tale of the fifteenth century, by Emily Sarah Holt (1 vol. : J. F. Shaw and Co.), a historical anecdote is made the vehicle of much interesting and amusing information concerning the domestic economy of four hundred years ago. The adventures of the lady Anne who became the queen of Richard III. are, no doubt with full intention, made to yield in interest to the full and precise form of recipes for such dishes as "Viand of Cyprus," "Sauce pevrade," "Payne Ragun," and "Bukenade to Potage." Indeed "At Ye Grene Griffin" has many pretensions to be regarded as an excellent cookery book of its period, and is likely to be found eminently useful in circles bent upon reviving the dishes as well as the dresses of bygone times. Nor is the matter of costume neglected altogether: while in other respects the story is lively, and will be found perfectly comprehensible by those who would find it hard to draw up a scheme showing the nature of the rival claims of the two Roses. But perhaps the most interesting portion of the romance is the recipe for "Bukenade to Potage."



MESSRS. WEEKES AND CO.—A very good setting of the 67th Psalm, "God Be Merciful," by Joseph Smith, Mus. Doc., which won the Welsh Eisteddfod Motet Prize in 1880, is well worthy the attention of first-class choirs, and will prove suitable for the first part of a concert.—Two creditable songs, music by W. Gollmick, are: "My Dear Old Wife," words by R. Andrews, full of healthy sentiment, and "Wavering," words from the *Melbourne Bulletin*, a tale of a faithless damsel. Dramatic and out of the common is "The Spectre Fight," a ballad for a bass voice, imitated from the German of L. Bechstein by Maria X. Hayes, music by Adolph Gollmick.—Another good, but less ambitious, song for a bass, is "The Bo'sn," words by "C. F.," music by Franz O. Cotta.—A mezzo-soprano will find "At the Lattice," words by "M. K. B.," music by Otto Booth, to her taste, if she is not tired of the thrice-told tale of a maiden watching in vain for the return of her sailor-lad, and finally dying of grief.—Of the same type is "Her Still Slumber," words and music by J. W. Gilbert-Smith.—A pretty narrative song of medium compass is "Day-Dreams," written and composed by Natalie.—"Love's Ebb and Flow" is a song of more than ordinary merit, written and composed by Walter Spinney, published in two keys, F and A flat.—Of a more cheerful type are three songs, entitled respectively, "Down the River," a pleasant love ditty, words by Laurence Lee, music by Henry J. Edwards;—"The King's Ambassador," words by Alfred Phillips, music by Duncan Hume, published for a bass in D minor, for a baritone in F minor; and a quaint idyllic song by Hugo Beyer, "The Shepherdess."—A "Minuet and Trio," by W. S. Hoyte, composed for the organ has also been arranged for the pianoforte by the composer; both are worthy of the pen of this clever musician.—A *suite* of three pianoforte pieces by E. Silas, No. I., "Gavotte;" No. II., "Minuet;" No. III., "Jig," are well worthy of the study needful to learn them by heart. No. III. will be the favourite, it is so spirited.—"La Victoire," a "marche brillante," by D. Pozzani, deserves its title.—We cannot say the same of "A Fairy Tale," by Berthold Tours, a very poor specimen of his known talent.—A very good pendant to "The Sleigh Race Galop" is "The Silver Bells Polka," by Conrad Herman, neither of which should be played without the little silver bells which are ingeniously made to fasten on the wrists of the player.

MESSRS. CHAPPELL AND CO.—Two songs written and composed by the late Mrs. Browning and Arthur Patton entitled "Inclusions" and "Insufficiency," are ultra-sentimental specimens of the love-lorn school.—"Thine Alone" is a feeble poem of the above-named type by Eric Wells, set to music by A. H. Behrend.—Thomas Moore's charming poem, "Come Rest In This Bosom," has been indifferently set to music by Edward Blackstraw.—Quaint and homely as its title would suggest, is "An Old Fashioned Garden," the words by E. Oxenford, the music by Lady Benedict. This altogether pleasing song is published in A and in G.—Decidedly original is "One Night I Dreamed," the words by R. Strahan, pleasingly arranged by Richard J. Moncton to a plaintive ancient Irish melody.—A capital song with a cheerful ending is "For Love and Fame," written and composed by A. Colles and A. Cellini; a baritone will find this very taking at a Penny Reading or Village Concert.—Pathetic words by Cunningham Bridgman, wedded to suitable music by Madame Sainton Dolby, are to be found in "Tis for the Best;" published in E flat and in C.—Berthold Tours was not in his best vein when he composed the music for two songs entitled "Echoes" and "Deep and True;" the former is a sad tale of a bereaved mother by Wilhelmina Baines, the latter a common-place love poem by Dr. John F. Waller.—A. H. Behrend has been very successful in setting to music "My Fairest Child," a simple and touching poem by the late Charles Kingsley.

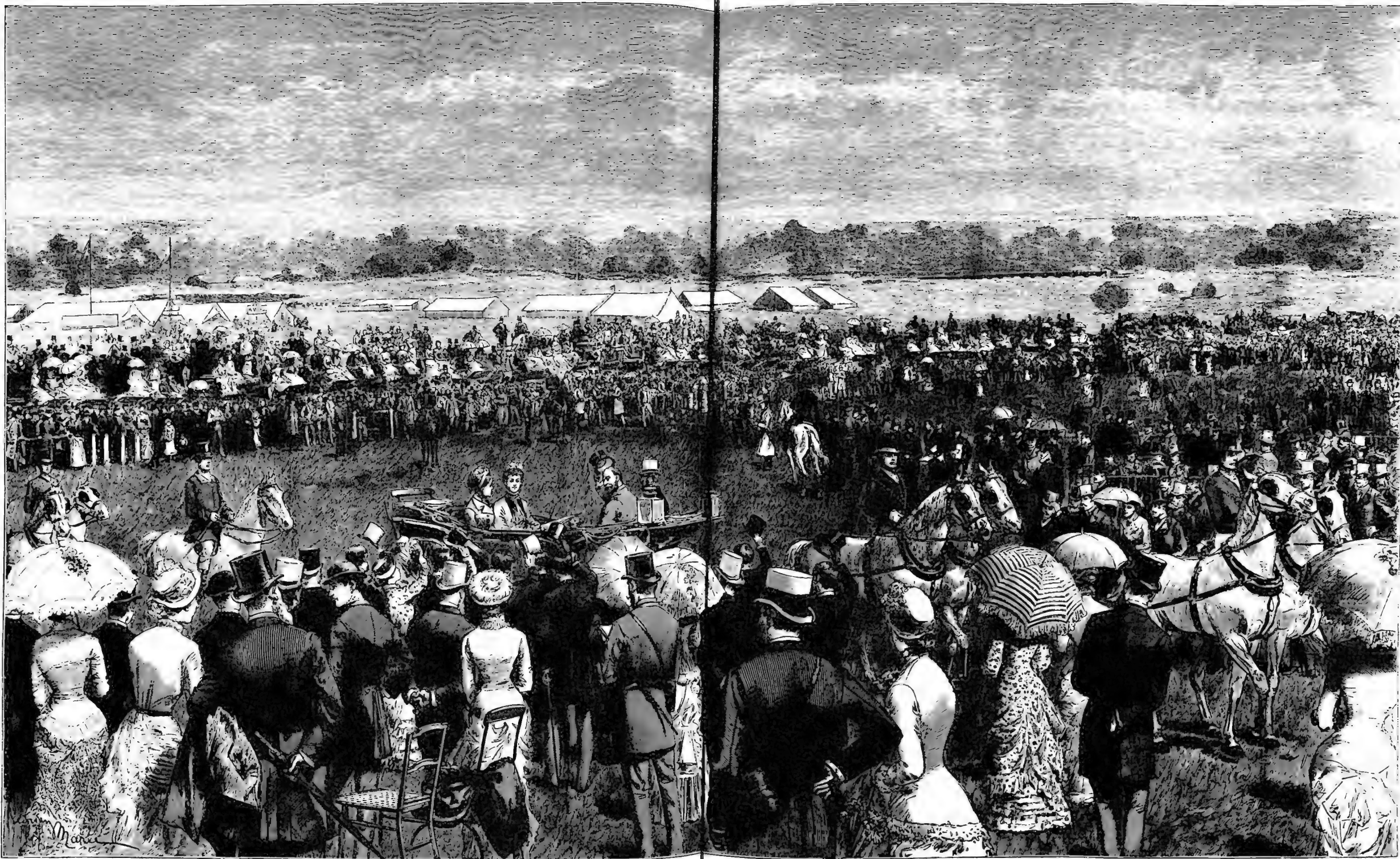
#### BLOOM DRIFT

THREE days the blossoms were gleaming white,  
The trees a-glow with the rosy snow,  
That came as the snow comes in the night;  
But the wind of the north began to blow,  
And scattered the blooms like drifting snow.

Three days, and the boughs no more were white,  
Nor weighted low with the rosy snow;  
It went as the snow goes in the night:  
Ere the wind of the north had ceased to blow  
The orchard blooms were as melted snow.

WILLIAM SAWYER





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**TURKEY CARPETS,**  
**TURKEY CARPETS, as made in**  
the Seventeenth Century.  
**TURKEY CARPETS.**

**TURKEY CARPETS. 3,000 to**  
Select from.

**THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT**  
OF INDIAN, PERSIAN, and TURKEY CARPETS always in stock, superior qualities. Purchasers must beware of inferior Turkey Carpets, which are now being manufactured and sold at cheap quality at so much per square yard.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham Court Road.

**MAPLE and CO. have correspond-**  
ents and buyers in India and Persia (who act solely for them) from whom they receive direct consignments of superior and first-class CARPETS of guaranteed quality. Purchasers are cautioned against large quantities which are coming forward of inferior quality, these having been made to suit the demand for cheap foreign carpets, especially Turkey. The trade supplied.

**THE LARGEST STOCK OF**  
**ORIENTAL CARPETS IN**  
EUROPE.

**ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS.—**  
5,000 of these in stock, some being really wonderful curios, well worth the attention of art collectors, especially when it is considered what great value is attached to these artistic rarities, and which are sold at commercial prices.

**A PERSIAN CARPET for Thirty**  
Shillings, measuring about 10 feet long by 5 feet wide. 5,000 to select from. The goods are regularly imported by MAPLE and CO., and are very durable, being the best of this make. 145 to 149, Tottenham Court Road, London.

**FIFTY MILES of**  
**BEST BRUSSELS**  
**CARPETS at 3s. 9d. per yard.**

**THESE GOODS, by some of the first**  
Manufacturers, are of superior quality, the designs and colourings new and artistic. They are 1s. per yard under the usual price asked at the West End for the same quality.

**POSTAL ORDER DEPART-**  
MENT.—Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to execute and supply any article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

**ORDERS FOR EXPORTATION**  
to any part of the World packed carefully on the premises, and forwarded on receipt of a remittance or London reference.

**MAPLE and CO., LONDON.**

**ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate**  
Hill, INVITES INSPECTION of all that is new and beautiful in useful and ornamental CHINA and GLASS, including:—  
Dinner Services (Cottages) 50 pieces . . . 13 6  
Dinner Services for 12 persons (108 pieces) . . . 35 0  
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White Stone Jugs, "Grecian" . . . set of three 1 3  
All really excellent patterns.  
Quart Decanters, good cut glass, 5s. per pair, plain 4 0  
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Plain Light Claret Glasses, 6s. per dozen . . . 4 0  
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Hock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz. green bowl 3 6  
Tumblers, Cut, 3s. 3d.; moulded, per dozen . . . 3 0  
Plain Light Finger-Glasses, taper-shape, per doz. 6 6  
Other articles proportionately cheap.  
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.  
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black should write for pat-  
terns direct to  
**EGERTON BURNETT, Woollen Warehouse,**  
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MAKERS and MILLINERS TRAVEL TO ALL  
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FREE OF EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS, with  
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MADE-UP ARTICLES of the best and most suitable  
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Purchased at the Warehouse in "REGENT  
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Stated Charges.  
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THAT WILL NOT SPOT WITH RAIN.  
Special qualities finished by the manufacturer in this  
desirable manner solely to the order of PETER  
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Good qualities from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard.  
Others, not finished by this process, from 1s. 6d.  
to 4s. 6d.  
PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse,  
256 to 262, Regent Street, London, W.

**SEWILL'S KEYLESS WATCHES.**  
Prize Medals, London, Paris,  
and Philadelphia. Damp and  
Dust Proof, 28-carat cases, ad-  
justed and compensated for all  
climates £10 10s., £14 15s., and  
£25; Ladies, £7 7s., £10 10s., and  
£18 10s. In Silver Cases for  
Ladies or Gentlemen, £5 5s.,  
£6 6s., and £8 8s. Forwarded  
on receipt of remittance.—J.  
SEWILL, 39, Cornhill, London,  
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**Colombo, Ceylon.**  
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**Importers of Precious**  
**Stones.**  
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**CHAPMAN,**  
NOTTING HILL, W.  
Supplies all qualities of the  
**LOUIS VELVETEEN,**  
IN BLACKS AND ALL COLOURS AT  
SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES.  
The wear of every yard guaranteed.

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for  
CONSTIPATION,  
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**TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.**  
A LAXATIVE and REFRESHING  
FRUIT LOZENGE.  
Universally prescribed by the Faculty

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2s. 6d. the box, stamp included.  
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.  
Wholesale, E. GRILLON, 69, Queen St., London, E.C.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured**  
by the use of DR. LAVILLE'S CURATIVE  
LIQUOR or PILLS. To be obtained of all respectable  
Chemists, price 1s. per bottle. All who are afflicted  
with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated  
Treatise. Post free, 4d. F. NEWBURY and SONS,  
1, King Edward Street, London.  
Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

**PIESSE and LUBIN'S**  
**PESTACHIO NUT POWDER**  
Imparts a Natural Whiteness and Youthful  
Delicacy attainable by no other means. In boxes,  
2s. 6d.—LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, 2, New  
Bond St., London, and of all Chemists and Perfumers.

**CARISSIMA.—PIESSE and**  
LUBIN announce their New Perfume for the  
present season.—LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,  
2, New Bond Street, London, and of all Chemists and  
Perfumers. Catalogues free on application.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the**  
HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white,  
or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it  
will positively restore in every case grey or white hair  
to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable  
smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair cham-  
pingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the  
hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.  
Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest  
Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.  
Sold everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

**LOUIS VELVETEEN.**  
**F. CATER and CO., 133 to 139,**  
FINSBURY PAVEMENT, supply all qualities  
of this  
**CELEBRATED VELVETEEN,**  
IN BLACK and all SPRING COLOURS.  
PATTERNS POST FREE. The wear of every yard  
guaranteed.

## LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.

**WE DO NOT KNOW ANY**  
REMEDY SO EFFECTIVE as NEURALINE  
in all cases of Nerve Pains. The following  
testimonials are at once a security to the public and a  
gratification to ourselves. Mr. C. W. of Co. Meath,  
writes: "Having been troubled for ten years with  
Neuralgia I tried your Neuraline, and got relief after  
a few applications."

**A SINGLE APPLICATION OF**  
NEURALINE not uncommonly cures Nerve  
Pains of the most protracted and agonising kind,  
while it in most cases effects a permanent cure, and  
in all gives certain relief. Mrs. W. of Moyston,  
writes: "My daughter has derived great benefit from  
Neuraline in a case of severe and long standing  
Neuralgia. I have recommended your Neuraline to  
many." M. C., Moorlands, Paignton, Devon.

**THE GREATEST SUFFERERS**  
from NEURALGIA or any Nerve Pains can  
obtain immediate relief and permanent cure by using  
the approved remedy, NEURALINE. "The bottle of  
Neuraline was perfectly marvellous, giving instan-  
taneous freedom from pain when most acute."—J. R. B.,  
of Ballymacool, Letterkenney, Ireland.

**"THE INVENTOR OF NEURA-**  
LINE DESERVES A NATIONAL RE-  
WARD." So says J. S. L., of Kihue, Cardigan.  
S. Wales, in a letter to the proprietors of NEURA-  
LINE, the approved specific for all Nerve Pains. "It  
is an extraordinary remedy. It has proved completely  
efficacious in a case of a dreadful state, and the person  
is now quite well."

**IT IS NO VAIN BOAST, but an**  
assertion sustained by facts and the increasing  
demand from all parts, that NEURALINE, as a  
remedy for all Nerve Pains, has no equal. Sufferers  
from Neuralgia, Rheumatism, or associated disorders  
of the nerves should use NEURALINE. Mrs. T. of  
Pratt requests two bottles of Neuraline for herself,  
and one for Mrs. N. L., of the Vicarage, Elmhurst,  
East Dereham. Her maid was relieved of Neuralgia  
through Neuraline.

**NEURALINE SHOULD**  
ALWAYS BE USED for Nerve Pains. It gives  
instantaneous relief, and the greatest sufferer need not  
despair. A permanent cure is effected, and complete  
freedom from agony ensured without delay or difficulty.  
Mrs. T., Trinity Vicarage, Carlisle, writes: "I have recom-  
mended your NEURALINE in at least a dozen cases  
with perfect success."

**NEURALINE, THE BEST AND**  
SPEEDIEST SPECIFIC curing all Nerve  
Pains, has received general approval. Mrs. M. of  
Lebury Vicarage, Northumberland, writes as follows:  
"Mrs. M. will thank Messrs. LEATH and ROSS  
to send her a 4s. 6d. bottle of NEURALINE. She  
suffered agonies from pain in the face, and the only  
relief she got was from the Neuraline."

**ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS**  
REQUESTED to the following most important  
and significant extract from a letter addressed to  
LEATH and ROSS by the Rev. C. K., of Eversley  
Rectory, Winchester: "The Rev. C. K. finds Neuraline  
allay the pain when everything else fails."

**SLEEPLESS NIGHTS and REST-**  
LESS DAYS altogether prevented, and relief  
from all nerve pains assuredly given, by the use of  
NEURALINE, the speediest and most reliable remedy.  
From all quarters gratifying testimonials are con-  
stantly being received. "Nothing gave me even tem-  
porary relief from severe Neuralgia until I tried your  
NEURALINE. In the time required to penetrate to  
the nerve centres all pain was gone, and has not since  
returned." J. W., 84, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

**NERVE PAINS may be said to**  
exceed all others in severity, and equally true it  
is that no remedy for them is so effective and speedy as  
NEURALINE. C. H. Irving, of Mansion House  
Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., writes:  
"I have tried most advertised remedies for Neuralgia,  
but without relief, until I obtained NEURALINE.  
The pain has entirely left me, and not returned."

**FROM OSBORNE HOUSE,**  
Alderley Edge, Manchester, Mrs. F. writes  
to LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, St. Paul's  
Churchyard, and 9, Vere Street, W., London, as follows:  
"Your NEURALINE is an excellent remedy for  
Neuralgia. My medical man often uses it." All  
sufferers from nerve pains should at once order a supply  
of this best and speediest remedy, which has stood the  
test of many years, and is daily more appreciated.

**NO REMEDY FOR NERVE**  
PAINS is to be compared with NEURALINE.  
This specific may always be used with confidence, as it  
is an effectual curative of the severest attacks, wherever  
situated, and relief is instantaneous. "The Neuraline  
relieved me from agony." From C. G., 31, Titch-  
borne Street, Edgware Road.

**FROM ONE of many Testimonials**  
the following extract, showing the wonderful  
excellence of NEURALINE as a cure for Nerve Pains,  
is confidently submitted to the reader. "Miss H.  
has found Neuraline most successful for face-ache, and  
has recommended it to many of her friends."

**AVOIDING ALL EXAGGERA-**  
TION, either of language or fact, NEURALINE  
may unquestionably be stated as the best, speediest,  
and most reliable curative for all Nerve Pains, however  
intense or of long standing. "Mrs. S. S. requests  
another flat bottle of Neuraline, same as last. It was  
quickly effected for curing Neuralgia in the instep."  
—Eastwood, near Nottingham.

**A SIMPLE APPLICATION OF**  
NEURALINE frequently effects a permanent  
cure, while it invariably gives immediate relief to all  
sufferers from Nerve Pains. "I have tried Neuraline  
for Neuralgia in the head, and it has been of great use."  
From Miss F., Pembroke Lodge, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

**INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF TO**  
SUFFERERS FROM NERVE PAINS is given by  
the use of NEURALINE, and in no case has it failed.  
As a certain and speedy curative this specific is con-  
fidently relied on. "I have often proved the effi-  
cacy of Neuraline in cases of Neuralgia."—From  
F. J. S., Colnbrook Park, Manchester.

**NEURALINE MUST BE TRIED**  
to be appreciated. The testimony of all who have  
used this remedy for Nerve Pains agrees in acknow-  
ledging its extraordinary efficacy. Mr. Edgar, of Bute  
Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, N.B., writes to Sir  
James Matheson, says:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express  
her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It  
proved the most successful lotion she had applied. The  
relief was instantaneous."

**NEURALINE should always be**  
used for Nerve Pains, as it is most effective, and  
gives immediate relief. "NEURALINE proved the  
most successful lotion ever applied."—Mrs. Edgar,  
Bute Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, N.B. Sir James  
Matheson, of Stormaw, N.B., says, "Messrs. Leath  
and Ross are welcome to publish the testimonials to  
NEURALINE addressed to him."

**ALL Nerve Pains, however Severe,**  
are cured by the use of NEURALINE. It is  
invaluable as a speedy and certain relief given to  
testimonials to its great excellence are continually  
being received from persons who have proved its  
efficacious qualities. "Your NEURALINE has  
successfully relieved a periodical pain in my head."  
—From Mrs. L. F., West Malvern.

**THE Speediest and most Reliable**  
Specific for all Nerve Pains is NEURALINE.  
Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic  
Chemists, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 9, Vere Street,  
W. London. NEURALINE is sold by all Chemists in  
bottles, 1s. 2½d., 2s. 9d.; by post 1s. 3d. and 2s.  
Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade supplied, on the  
best terms with all Homoeopathic preparations.

## "THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA"

**TAYLOR BROTHERS**  
"MARAVILLA" COCOA.

Sold in Tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS call the**  
attention of consumers to the high sustaining  
and nutritive powers possessed by MARA-  
VILLA COCOA and MARAVILLA  
COCO A ESSENCE. These articles being  
prepared with great judgment and skill  
from the choicest growths of the Trinidad  
and South American estates, compare advan-  
tageously with the productions offered by  
other houses, and a trial is strongly recom-  
mended before a preference is finally given to  
any other description.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS, MARAVILLA, HOMEO-**  
PATHIC, ROCK, FLAKE, AND PEARL COCOA  
MANUFACTURERS,

Brick Lane and Wentworth Street Steam Mills,  
Spitalfields, London.

"A PURE COCOA OF THE CONSISTENCY  
OF TEA."

**TAYLOR BROTHERS'**  
"MARAVILLA" COCOA  
ESSENCE.

Sold in Tins and Tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

**FRY'S GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1873.**  
**FRY'S CARACAS**  
COCO A.

A choice prepared Cocoa.  
"A most delicious and valuable  
article."—Standard.

**GUARANTEED PURE.**  
**FRY'S COCOA**  
EXTRACT.

Pure Cocoa only.  
The superior oil extracted.  
J. S. FRY and SONS.

**EPPS'S**  
**CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.**

If cocoa seeds as imported are roasted, then broken  
up into "nibs"—small pieces—and subjected to very  
high pressure in an hydraulic press, they give out a  
large percentage of their oil or butter, which is  
removed, and the remaining constituents of the nibs  
fall into powder—Chocolate Essence. This absolute  
Cocoa is left unswayed, and it retains intact its fine  
natural flavour, as well as that enlivening active prin-  
ciple or alkaloid which it possesses in common with tea  
or coffee. Boiled for a few minutes it affords a beverage  
of coffee-like consistency. Climate proof.  
Packets 6d. or 1s., or tins 9d., 1s. 4d., 2s. 8d., 5s., or 7s. 6d.  
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's**  
Inn Heraldic Office), send Name and County.  
Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms painted and  
Engraved on Seals, Dies, Illuminated Addresses, Silk  
Banners, &c.—PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile,  
Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

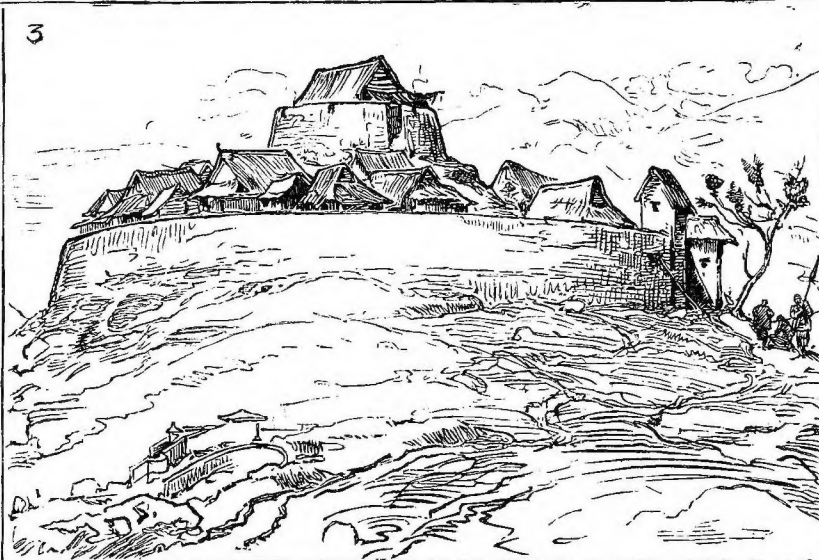
**THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.**  
The Best Make known.

**JONES BROS., 360 to 366, Holloway**  
ROAD, N.

this Supply all Qualities, Black and Colours, of  
CELEBRATED VELVETEEN at cheapest possible  
rates. Patterns post free. The wear of every yard  
guaranteed.

**FLORAL BELL LIQUID**  
DENTIFRICE. Superiority and excellence over  
all. Unequalled for Cleansing, Preserving, and Beau-  
tifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes tartar, hardens  
the Enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the Breath,





1. A Guard House.—2. A Street.—3. A Fort.—4. Stray Notes in the Streets.

ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING IN THE "CEYLON," XIX.—CANTON

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. C. E. FRIPP



but objects to the further proposal of meeting any deficiency by charging the English taxpayers through the Consolidated Fund, as any such deficiency should in justice be borne by the landowners and occupiers concerned."

**SHROPSHIRE CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.**—At a special meeting just held, this Chamber has resolved that Mr. Chaplin's Bill for providing compensation for unexhausted improvements was worthy of farmers' support. The Chamber also resolved "that a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Shrewsbury in 1884 will be of substantial advantage to this district, and that this Chamber will co-operate with the Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society to further the Royal Society's visit."

**TILLYFOUR.**—This famous farm, the property of the late Mr. M'Combie, has recently been put up to auction without finding a buyer. It is of very considerable extent—1,800 acres, of which 1,100 are arable, and 700 pasture. Although the acreage of arable is so large, Mr. M'Combie had a reputation as a breeder of cattle which quite overshadowed his name as an arable cultivator. Thus, till particulars were published, many persons looked upon Tillyfour as purely a cattle and pasture farm. Twenty-five thousand guineas is, we believe the price now asked.

**PEAR TREES.**—A man who should plant, says a contemporary, a few acres of sound loam with a good early pear would reap a Royal revenue if he hits on the right kind for the aspect and soil, but a mistake in the selection of the variety would leave him without a rent for his land. The variety which will bear cold will shrink from bearing wind. For this season such varieties as Josephine de Malines and Huyshe's new pears must go, good as they are, where wind has to be faced. The old Jargonelle has capital foliage, and so has Marie Louise, if only the blossoms of these would set their fruits. The flaw of this lies in bad setting.

**"OCCUPYING OWNERSHIP"** is Mr. Russel Wallace's name for the position of that fortunate personage who is landlord and tenant rolled into one, and the occupying owner is no other than our old friend the yeoman. Mr. Wallace has written a book to show that the yeoman class should be State-created and State-sustained. No one should be allowed to hold land unless he means personally to cultivate it. Sub-letting under any form or disguise must be prevented, and mortgages or other encumbrances on the land must also be forbidden. Differences between landlord and tenant are best removed by the extermination of the tenant. Every Englishman should have by law once in his life the right to choose a piece of land on which to found a home, which subsequently he might sell, but not let. Verily, when philosophers descend into the region of practical politics, they are apt to give us some very strange "notions" indeed.

**SMALL AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS** have not been much of a success in Franconia, where there exists a vast number of small owners, possessing, on an average, holdings of considerably less than seventeen acres. Under the civil law the inevitable process of sub-division has gone on so rapidly that the Bavarian farmers, in the report of their own Agricultural Society, state that "it has now become a question not only whether the State has the right, but whether it is not its duty, in the interest of the owner of the land himself, as well as that of the rest of the population, to limit the sub-division of land." The present position is one of continuous disaster, the number of small properties selling under compulsion being four thousand yearly.

**CATTLE DISEASES** are gradually yielding to the stringency of Privy Council regulations. The number of cases in Norfolk last week was fifteen, mostly in the sty. In Devonshire the sheep-scab is still prevalent. There have been a few outbreaks of pleuropneumonia, but effectual means to prevent its spread have been taken in every case, and that with praiseworthy promptitude. In Somerset and Dorset some fever gives much trouble, and a large slaughter of animals has taken place. In other counties the various forms of contagion have either been extirpated or at least show progressive decrease, and are being steadily got under. War, however, against contagion is always protracted, and no care seems enough to quite obviate the chance of new outbreaks.

**THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT CARDIFF** has been a success, the weather being favourable, and the attendance very good. Although nearly three thousand pounds were offered in prizes, the receipts about double the prize expenditure. Shorthorns and Herefords were a very fine show, the latter numbering 58 entries. Of Devons 23 were shown. The black Welsh cattle, of which there were 86 entries, attracted much notice. It is a pity that the distinctive Glamorganshire herd should not have been represented. Mr. R. M. Fryer was extremely successful with his Devons, and Messrs. Outwaite, Brierley, and Handley took the leading prizes in the shorthorn classes. The seed merchants were to the fore as usual, Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, Messrs. Webb and Sons, of Stourbridge, and Messrs. A. and C. Wheeler, of Gloucester, being especially well represented.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE** has suffered very many changes in the past few years. In the Trent valley lands the losses from fluke were most disastrous, and the wheat crops have been poor for several successive years. In no county has there been more shifting of occupation, and landlords who have prided themselves upon the long time the same tenants have held under them have had farm after farm thrown upon their hands. An estate now held by the Duke of St. Alban's was noted for the practical fixity of farmers' tenure, yet tenants have recently left whose direct ancestors had been on the estate for two hundred, and, in one case, for three hundred years. The streams of this county are seldom properly embanked, and nowhere does the discussion between the respective liabilities of upland and lowland wax hotter than in Nottinghamshire.

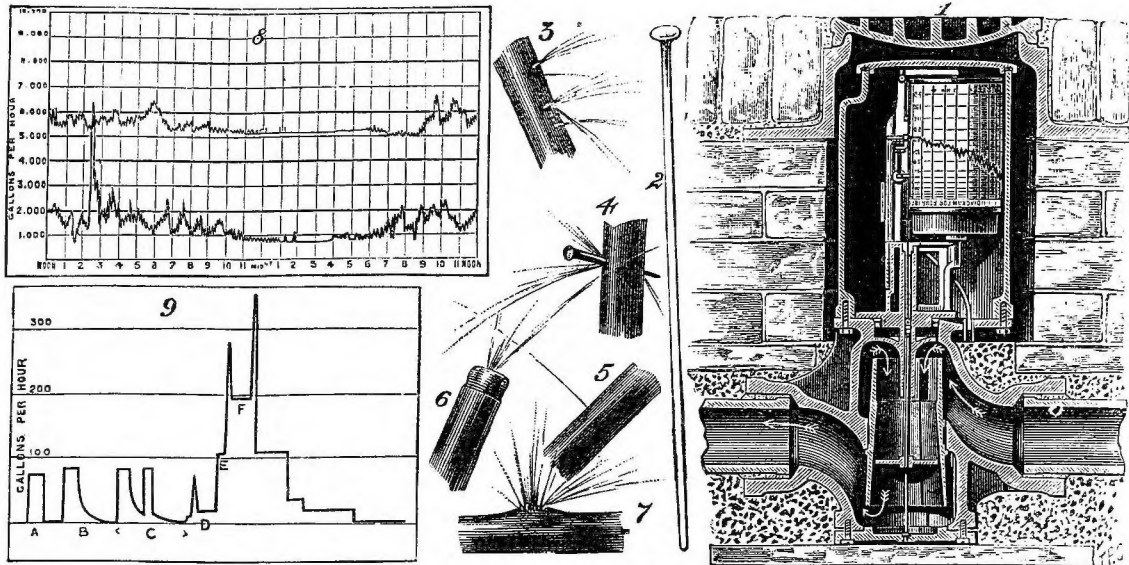
**THE NORFOLK CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE** have been considering the Highway Question. The speeches, as usual in this assembly, were practical, and marked by much shrewd sense. The resolution arrived at recognises the principle of relieving local rates by applying some special tax to the repair of main roads, but does not consider the carriage tax is at all adequate. It is also regretted that fresh taxation has had to be imposed. Mr. Gurdon, M.P. was not enamoured with the Budget, although a Liberal, but he looked upon the carriage tax as a "bird in the hand." Mr. Day and Mr. Sapwell had an animated argument as to whether a carriage tax was most fairly charged on weight or wheels. The resolution demanding further aid to highway rates was carried unanimously.

**MIDLAND FARMING.**—A land agent in the Shires is reported to have stated recently that there was not the slightest difficulty in letting farms, but big mixed holdings troubled their owners sadly. The men who could work them, if they can be worked at all at a profit, have not the capital, and those who have capital, without technical experience, have by this time learnt that farming is something which it is ruin for them to touch.

A WASTE-WATER METER

THE apparatus illustrated below was exhibited at a recent lecture delivered at the Society of Arts by Mr. George F. Deacon, of Liverpool, on "Constant Supply and Waste of Water." It is designed to prevent the waste of water which constantly goes on at the joints and fittings of almost all water-pipes. To prevent the waste various plans have been proposed; among others periodical visits to houses by inspectors, and the cutting

off of the water-supply excepting for some minutes every day. No plan yet devised has, however, been successful in pointing out at exactly what points the leakage is going on, and indicating at the same time the amount of leakage. Mr. Deacon claims that this is done simply and efficiently by the Waste-Water Meter. Fig. 1 is a

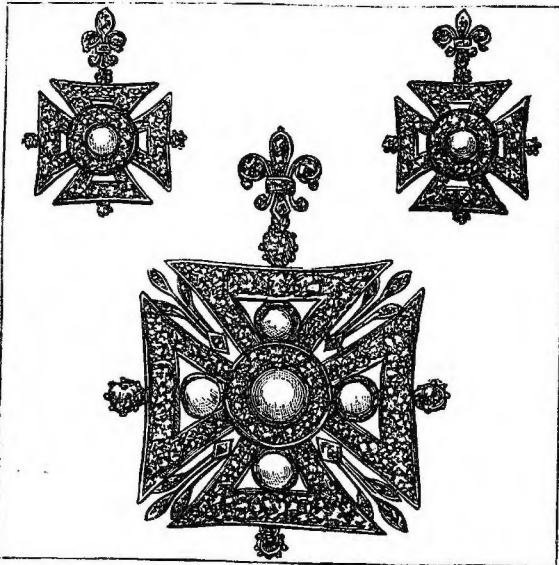


section of the apparatus as fixed in the ground. The meter is so connected with any water-main that the whole of the supply to a certain proportion of the population, say from 1,000 to 4,000 persons, passes through it without any measurable loss of pressure.

As will be seen from Fig. 1, the water flows through a vertical, hollow, truncated cone, in its passage through which it actuates a gun-metal disc, which, when there is no water passing, is supported at the top of the cone by a counter-balance weight carried over a pulley in the dry chamber above. In this dry chamber is a drum moved by clock-work, and on the paper wound round the drum rests a metallic pencil connected with the disc. The zero line is that which the pencil traces when the disc is at the top of the cone. Immediately water begins to pass through the meter, the disc is depressed, and a line is traced upon the drum, there being obviously a particular position of the pencil below the zero line for each particular velocity of water. The diagram on the drum is ruled to show the number of gallons per hour. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 show the commonest forms of leakage from water-pipes. In the case of a leak from a hole no bigger than the diameter of a moderate-sized needle, as shown in Fig. 5, through which water passes continuously at a pressure of 45 lbs. per square inch, the leakage may be equivalent to the whole supply which reaches the house, and were the leak stopped two houses might be supplied with the water which, while leakage goes on, is sufficient only for the supply of one. Fig. 8 shows two diagrams taken by the Lambeth Water Company, the upper one taken before the application of the system, the lower one after its application. It will be seen that the saving effected equalled about 4,000 gallons per hour for that district, or about 36 gallons per head. Fig. 9 shows diagrams of such leaks as those depicted in Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Supposing these meters to be fixed upon the main pipes for some sixty districts of a large city, the ordinary system of inspection is at once abandoned. Diagrams are collected daily for a week from each of the meters, and the diagrams with abnormal lines are at once detected, and the most leaky districts are thus seen at a glance. Instead, therefore, of wasting time in visiting all the districts in turn, the whole inspecting force at the service of the water company is at once directed towards the worst districts. Proceeding at night to the different stop-cocks, the inspector, by using the stethoscope, shown in Fig. 2, can hear if any water is running through, and if water is escaping the stopcock is at once shut, the fact of the shutting-off, and the time at which it takes place being simultaneously recorded by the meter on the main, to which the inspectors have no access. We cannot enter at greater length upon the details of the system of inspection; but briefly put, the advantages claimed for the waste-water meter are that the number of inspectors is much diminished; that the inspectors are always working in the most wasteful districts; that the time occupied in inspection is greatly shortened; and that the hidden as well as the superficial waste is detected.

PRESENTATION TO THE COUNTESS OF WINTERTON FROM THE IRISH FREEMASONS

THE Freemasons of Ireland have just presented a diamond and pearl parure of great magnificence to the Countess of Winterton, nie Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn,

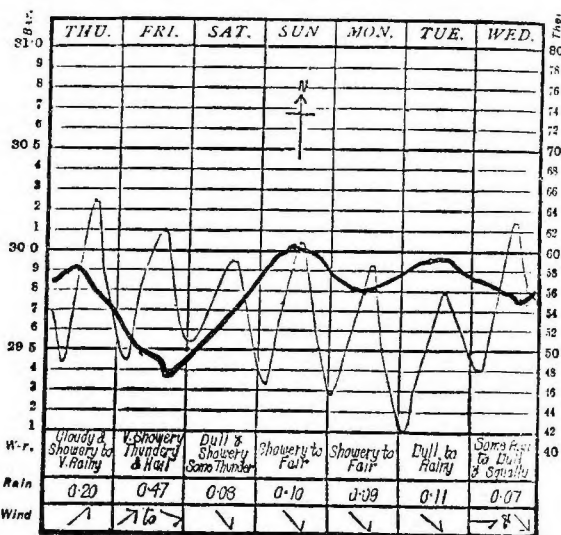


who is Grand Master of the Order in Ireland. The whole design is symbolic, and the Cross of Malta at once suggests the Masonic insignia, while the Irish pearls, which are magnificent specimens,

are typical of that country. This is surmounted by the fleur-de-lis of France, which is claimed by the Duke of Abercorn's family. As it was necessary for the requirements of the Masonic body that their ornament should be of Irish manufacture, the design and work were entrusted to Mr. Edmond Johnson, of Dublin.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FROM JUNE 8 TO JUNE 14 (INCLUSIVE).



**EXPLANATION.**—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The line below shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

**REMARKS.**—Exceedingly unsettled weather has prevailed during the whole of the past week, and there are at present no signs of any improvement. The weather conditions of this country have been under the influence of two series of depression systems, one, and the most important, of which has passed across Scotland and the north of England, while the other, consisting principally of a constant succession of small subsidiary disturbances, has travelled across our more southern districts. On the evening of Thursday last (8th inst.), and in the course of the ensuing night, there were several hours' constant rain, and on Friday (9th inst.) a number of thunderstorms passed across us. Since this time the sky has been generally more or less cloudy, and showers have fallen at frequent intervals. Temperature has been very low for the season, the highest point reached by the thermometer being only 65°. On two days the maximum was below 60°, and on Tuesday it did not rise above 56°. The barometer was highest (30.02 inches) on Sunday (11th inst.); lowest (29.37 inches) on Friday (9th inst.); range, 0.65 inches. Temperature was highest (65°) on Thursday (8th inst.); lowest (42°) on Tuesday (13th inst.); range, 23°. Rain fell on seven days. Total amount, 1.12 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.47 inches, on Friday (9th inst.).

**HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.**—Several circumstances have just now combined to draw attention to the question of the business management of our hospitals, as distinguished from the medical, surgical, and nursing arrangements, in which the great majority, at all events, of these excellent institutions are unimpeachable. In the first place we have had some rather alarming revelations as to the reckless manner in which the sick poor of certain districts, Poplar and Walworth, to wit, are treated by unqualified practitioners; secondly, there is Lord Derby's excellent speech at the opening of the new wing of the Brompton Convalescent Hospital, in which he pointed out that the weakness of our great London Hospitals lay in the fact that they are numerically inadequate to the requirements they are supposed to meet, and that they rely too exclusively on charitable contributions for support. On the same day upon which this speech was reported there appeared a letter in *The Times* from a London clergyman citing the official statement that the Hospital Sunday Fund always falls short of what is required, and suggesting that a nominal fee of 1s. for out-patients and 2s. 6d. for in-patients should in future be charged. If this had been done during the last year, the total would have amounted to 47,000l., more than four-fifths of the sum which is annually required. There is nothing very novel in this suggestion, indeed, as our readers are doubtless aware, a somewhat similar plan has for some time been in use at several institutions, notably at the London Fever Hospital, where the fixed fees charged to paying patients are reduced or altogether remitted, according to the special necessities of those whose means are inadequate. If a like plan were adopted at all our hospitals and dispensaries, it seems to us that two distinct advantages would accrue. The increased funds which it would yield would enable each institution to enlarge its operations and extend its benefits to a greater number of persons; whilst, on the other hand, large numbers of the poorer class, who, because they are unwilling to accept "charity," now habitually resort to spurious "provident dispensaries," and to unscrupulous practitioners who possess no proper diplomas, would transfer themselves almost *en masse* to the genuine institutions. There need be no hard and fast rule rigidly excluding the absolutely destitute, although even if this were the case we doubt whether it would ever shut any one out except in very rare cases, there being always the opportunity of getting some charitable person to pay the nominal fee on behalf of the applicant for medical relief.



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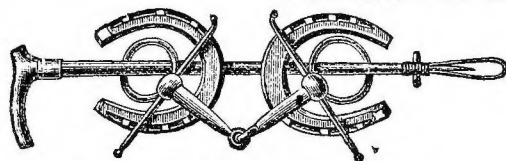
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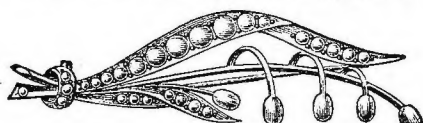
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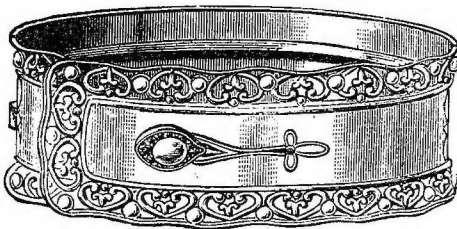
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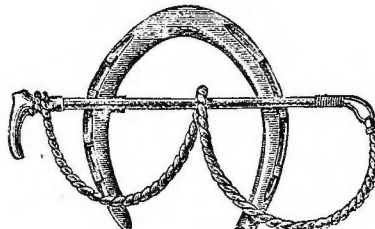
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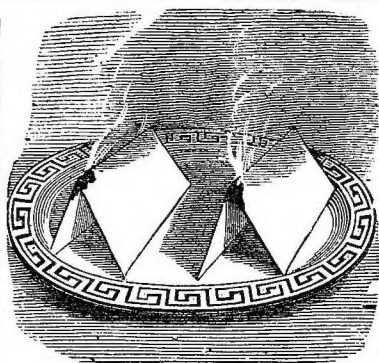
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